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DIPLOMATIC LIST FOR THE FAR EAST UNDER SCRUTINY

Western United States Senators
Prepare to Weigh Qualifications of Proposed Nominees for Peking and Tokyo Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the United States Senate, particularly western senators who are intensely interested in American diplomatic representation in the Orient, were making preparations yesterday to inquire fully into the qualifications of Jacob Gould Schurman before confirming his appointment as United States Minister to China.

It was indicated that these senators would make a determined fight to prevent the confirmation of the former president of Cornell University, whom President Harding declared last week he had decided to send to Peking, to replace Charles R. Crane, the present incumbent.

Senatorial objection to the appointment of Dr. Schurman is based on allegations to the effect that he is entirely too pro-Japanese to be a fit representative of the United States at this time in the capital of China, and that this friendly sentiment toward Japan disqualifies him from acting entirely disinterestedly in behalf of China.

Specific Case Cited

It was said at the Capitol that a letter signed by Guy Walker, a financier and writer of New York, had reached President Harding, protesting vigorously against the nomination of Dr. Schurman. Copies of the letter were sent to members of the Senate. Among other things, Mr. Walker declared that Dr. Schurman accompanied Frank A. Vanderveer on a tour of the Orient last year, after which it was said, Dr. Schurman spoke favorably in behalf of Japanese claims in Mongolia and Manchuria, and even in Shantung.

Senators were unable to point specifically to the utterances of Dr. Schurman on which the allegations of pro-Japanese leanings were based. These senators, most of them from the Pacific coast states, are checking the charges, made by Mr. Walker, and if they can substantiate them to their own satisfaction, they indicated that they would not hesitate to ask President Harding to withdraw the nomination.

China should be a mere notation of his interest in and friendly attitude toward Chinese aspirations, rather than a man whose utterances and writings favor of Tokyo influence. They will look into the writings of Dr. Schurman to ascertain what attitude he took in the Shantung controversy.

The Shantung matter is a point of honor with the Senate, and if it should turn out that the man intended by President Harding for the Chinese went showed indifference to what senators believe was a flagrant violation of common justice, it may go badly with him when his name is presented for confirmation.

China Urged to Protest

Senators who were in possession of copies of the Walker letter, said that its author had already sent a communication to the Chinese Government urging that a protest against the nomination of Dr. Schurman be addressed without delay to the Department of State. It was said yesterday at the Department that Peking had not protested the nomination.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, was a professor of economics at Cornell for two years, but that was 20 odd years ago. That the association with Cornell has any weight at all with the Secretary of State is dismissed as ridiculous.

The Chinese Legation in Washington refused to comment on whether or not Dr. Schurman would be acceptable to Peking. It was said, however, that no protest had been received, and that it was possible the legation would have a statement to make within a day or two. The same influence that brought the issue to the attention of the Senate has attempted to bring pressure to bear on the Chinese Legation, it is known.

Caution Used Is Unusual

Never before have senators taken so much interest in the personnel of the force representing the United States in the Far East. They feel that issues on the horizon render it necessary that the greatest discretion should be used in selecting the force.

Senators who are looking into the qualifications of Dr. Schurman are preparing to oppose the confirmation of Richard Washburn Child, who was said to have been selected by the President as American Ambassador to Tokyo. There is no objection to Mr. Child except the allegations that he also is pro-Japanese. He would be perfectly acceptable, it was said, for Italy or some other post in Europe, but not for the Orient.

Mr. Child himself, it is stated here, has given the impression that he was nominated for Ambassador to Japan. Senators said on Tuesday that this has been entirely abandoned. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, would be agreeable to all groups in the Senate for the Tokyo post. There is, of course, already an extraordinary representative of France at the Vatican, Mr. Doucet.

day that Dr. Hill would not go to Tokyo. Whether the attitude of the Senate will compel a reconsideration of Administration plans remains to be seen. Senators are hopeful that Dr. Hill will be nominated for the Tokyo post. The nomination of Dr. Schurman has not yet reached the Senate.

Whether the antagonism of western Senators can prevent the eventual approval of Dr. Schurman is uncertain, but the belief is expressed that the President will not knowingly invite a fight on the selection of a representative at Peking.

ABOLITION URGED OF VIVISECTION

English Physician Says No Discovery Has Been Made By Practice Which Has Cured or Even Ameliorated Disease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Abolition of vivisection was urged before the Antivivisection Society of New York by Robert R. Logan, president of the Antivivisection Society of America; George Arliss, who is actively interested in its work, and Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, an English physician and leader in the movement in England, who has just arrived in the United States to deliver a series of lectures on the subject.

Dr. Hadwen declared that not a single discovery had ever yet been made through the practice of vivisection that had cured or even ameliorated in the slightest degree any human disease.

As for vivisection, Dr. Hadwen declared that no one had the right to do evil in the hope that good might come of it. It is the practice of the supremely selfish to inflict pain and suffering upon defenseless creatures who cannot help themselves, in order to save their own bodies, he said. The moral question was absolutely unanswered.

Accompanying Prince Hirohito on his visit, which has been conspicuously a tour of the British possessions so far, is Viscount Chinda, former Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and such an acute observer of British diplomacy as is likely to be of great assistance to Baron Gensuke Hayashi, his successor, who will represent Japan in future conferences with the British Foreign Office on the renewing of the agreement.

In welcoming Prince Hirohito at the state banquet at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening, King George expressed appreciation of the compliment paid by the Emperor of Japan in thus intrusting his eldest son to the care of Great Britain for the first time in history. This visit was a symbol of the friendship which had long united the two island empires, so analogous in geographical position, in political traditions and in national ideals.

Hopes for Cooperation

In welcoming his guest, the King seized the opportunity to express once more his admiration for the great nation, whose ruler, Prince Hirohito represented, and for the gallant conduct of her army and navy during the war, and the conviction that friendly cooperation of their respective countries was one of the essential factors in the maintenance of the world's peace.

King George would have wished that the activities of the British people could have been viewed under more normal conditions, but, for Prince Hirohito's own observation and instruction, he could hardly have visited Great Britain at a more vital moment. But because he is our friend, we are not afraid for him to see our troubles and to draw his own conclusions from what he sees, for we know that his sympathy is with us and that he will understand."

King George recalled the visits paid to Japan by himself and Prince Arthur of Connaught and the welcome which they had received from the Emperor. He begged Prince Hirohito to convey his father "our unalterable esteem and regard."

Happy Relations Gratifying

In reply, Prince Hirohito expressed gratitude for the magnificent reception he had received everywhere, from the moment he had touched the eastern outskirts of the mighty empire to the present occasion. It was gratifying that the happy relations between the two allied countries had well stood the strain and stress of the times and would continue as one of the essential factors in the maintenance of the world's peace.

He deemed himself fortunate that his visit should fall at the present time. Nothing impressed him more deeply than the courage and endurance mingled with a fine feeling of moderation and common sense, which the British people always exhibit in the face of national troubles. With felicitous reference to the Prince of Wales, who had met him at Portsmouth on landing, Prince Hirohito thanked King George for his wish that he should feel "at home" during his stay in the British Isles.

JAPANESE PRINCE'S VISIT SIGNIFICANT

Arrival in Britain Marks First Occasion a Crown Prince Has Left Japan—No Discussion of Anglo-Japanese Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Although, in British official circles, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, no conversations are likely to take place between British and Japanese statesmen regarding the renewal or modification of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, during the visit of the Japanese Crown Prince to England, yet many features of the visit render it significant.

Next month the conference of Premiers from all over the British Empire is due to meet in London and relations between Japan and the Empire will form the subject of discussion.

The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed. Upon the trend of that discussion rests the future of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and a favorable atmosphere will have been set up in advance by Japan, which undoubtedly puts a high value upon the formal alliance with Great Britain, through one of the most radical departures from tradition ever taken by an Oriental country.

For this is the first occasion in history when a Japanese Crown Prince has left his own shores. The prince has only done so, after much severe deliberation on the part of the elder statesmen," but the decision naturally follows the example set by the Prince of Wales, the spread of western culture in Japan and the realization that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement is not to be a mere formal matter.

Compliment Appreciated

Last year the agreement was allowed to continue without undue protests or opposition, owing to the imminence of very pressing international problems in Europe. Some of those problems are still outstanding, but British official opinion is growing more certain that the main one (German reparations) has been cleaned up for good by the work of the recent London conference.

Accompanying Prince Hirohito on his visit, which has been conspicuously a tour of the British possessions so far, is Viscount Chinda, former Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and such an acute observer of British diplomacy as is likely to be of great assistance to Baron Gensuke Hayashi, his successor, who will represent Japan in future conferences with the British Foreign Office on the renewing of the agreement.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Opposition is developing in the Senate, especially from western senators, to the diplomatic appointments to the Far East which are reported to be in contemplation. Jacob Gould Schurman, mentioned for Peking, and Richard Washburn Child, reported to be in line for the Tokyo post, are objected to by these senators, because of their alleged pro-Japanese sentiments. The westerners' choice for Ambassador to Japan is David Jayne Hill.

p. 1

A step toward closer cooperation among government departments was announced yesterday after the Cabinet meeting. The Department of Commerce is to have the services of some of the statistical experts of the Department of Labor for the investigation of facts pertaining to the cost of living, with a view to enabling a more frequent determination than is now possible of the changes in price levels.

p. 5

Investigation of the railroads by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee began yesterday. Senator Cummings, chairman, served notice on the railroad executives that the committee wanted to know whether the \$6,000,000,000 earned by the roads last year was wisely and economically expended. He said that continuation of present conditions for any length of time would bring about an extremely grave situation. Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, dwelt on the extent to which the national agreements with the railroad brotherhoods accounted for the large increase in the operating expenses of the carriers.

p. 1

The restlessness of the irreconcilable senators before the evident drift of the Administration toward participation in European affairs was indicated by a resolution introduced by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin proposing that the United States refrain from taking part in allied councils except on the pledge that promises of self-determination for subject peoples be carried out. Debate on the resolution was prevented by Administration leaders.

p. 2

Evidently the big army men have little to hope for from the House. In spite of the pleas of Administration leaders, the House declined yesterday by two decisive votes to increase the size of the army to more than 150,000 men. An amendment proposing a declaration of peace with Germany and immediate withdrawal of troops from German soil was met with derision and voted out of order.

p. 4

President Harding's qualified acceptance of the allied invitation to the United States to send representatives to attend the meetings of the Supreme Council, Council of Ambassadors and the Reparations Commission, has been received with feelings of intense satisfaction in London. The moral effect on old-world politics can hardly be overestimated.

p. 1

Colonel Harvey's arrival at Southampton as United States Ambassador to Britain was made the occasion of a civic welcome, and his words seemed highly apropos when he remarked that there never was a time when America felt more keenly the moral obligation of assisting the mother country. He was directed by his government, he added, to extend to "you of England the full cooperation of America in all good work."

p. 2

It is stated that although Colonel Harvey will act as an unofficial representative of America on the Supreme Council, he will in no way be debarred from taking an active part in its discussions.

p. 1

The arrival of the Crown Prince of Japan in England is evidence that the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is to be no mere formal matter. At a banquet to him King George said his visit was a symbol of the friendship which had united two island empires analogous in ideals.

p. 1

The vote of confidence by the new German Government's implied acceptance of the allied terms finds France still doubting German sincerity, according to the "Intransigent." Germany will, only yield in appearance, and France has lost all confidence in methods of debt recovery which do not rest on force.

p. 1

Though the French Senate has not yet sanctioned the project for the creation of an embassy at the Vatican, it is understood that the appointment of Senator Jonnart as ambassador is imminent.

p. 1

In Paris it is reported that negotiations are proceeding with the Polish insurgents under Korfanty in Upper Silesia.

p. 2

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, M.P. in the Canadian House of Commons introduced an amendment to the Drayton budget setting forth the Liberal attitude on the fiscal question.

p. 2

The British Government is determined to take effective measures to unload and transport imported coal, as the action of the transport workers and railwaymen in placing an embargo on this coal is considered serious.

p. 2

SENATE RAILROAD INQUIRY OPENS

Julius Kruttschnitt, of the Southern Pacific System, Explains Extent of Increased Expenditures Since the Year 1916

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Continuation, for any length of time, of present conditions on the transportation systems, would bring the people of the United States face to face with an extremely "grave situation."

"It is that characteristic all over the country," asked Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from the State of Washington, referring to the national agreement.

"That is characteristic of the general market conditions and beyond the power of the railroads to control."

Effect of National Agreements

Mr. Kruttschnitt cited a number of illustrations as to the working of the national agreements, for the purpose of showing wasteful expenditures that were forced upon the railroads.

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of such bad falls. If the employment of force is postponed for several weeks, it is to be hoped that the strained cord will not be slackened." It points a table of dates on which fresh crises may be reached. In this calendar there is a succession of painful moments.

With regard to reparations, on May 21, 1,000,000,000 gold marks or foreign securities, or three months treasury bills, must be paid.

On July 1, bonds for 15,000,000,000 gold marks must be delivered.

On November 1, bonds for 25,000,000,000 marks and bonds for \$2,000,000,000 marks, which are not to be put into immediate circulation, are due.

On October 15, the first quarterly payment of the fixed annuity will be expected.

On November 15, the first quarterly payment on exports is demanded.

As for disarmament, the surges of war material and the trial of criminals, they are already overdone and immediate execution is ordered. On July 31, war works in construction must be demolished. It is a formidable list of critical dates during the present year alone, while similar critical dates will occur at regular intervals during the following years. It will therefore be seen that the German acceptance by no means gives certain and final settlement.

Rumors which the American Embassy declared are not confirmed, nevertheless circulate to the effect that the United States has pressed upon Berlin the need of consenting to the terms, and that the Knox resolution will be adjourned to permit American troops to march with the Allies in case of need. It is pointed out that the adjournment of the Knox motion would not necessarily have any connection with the Ruhr sanctions.

Delay in Peace Action

Washington Welcomes Opportunity to Readjust Foreign Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The delay in the adoption of the peace resolution in the House of Representatives is desirable from the Administration viewpoint, because it leaves the entire foreign situation open for the reparations question, which is viewed as of such importance that nothing should be permitted to baffle the issue or to distract the attention of any of the parties concerned. If the peace resolution went through Congress, it would become the subject of discussion abroad, perhaps of criticism, and even of misunderstanding. It is desired by the administration that no such situation should arise.

It became known yesterday that the leaders of the Senate had offered to hold up the resolution in that body, but this was not considered necessary by the Administration.

After the reparations question is out of the way, attention will revert to the peace resolution and to other matters that are temporarily suspended for tactical reasons. The executive and legislative whisks of the government are in close touch on these matters, and the accord between them is said to be unimpaired. After Senator Lodge had been with the President for half an hour yesterday afternoon, he was asked if they had discussed foreign affairs. He replied that they had, but spoke of

"Was the renunciation of the Treaty discussed?" He was asked.

"The Treaty is not to be disposed of in a day," was his somewhat cryptic answer.

The government has already received information from Hugh C. Wallace of the Ambassadors' Council, and from R. W. Boyden of the Reparations Commission, which is reassuring as to the value of having direct representation in Europe at this time. It was made plain by officials that these representatives had nothing to do with the troubles in Upper Silesia. It was denied that there is any intention of moving American troops in Europe.

R. W. Boyden in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Roland W. Boyden, who represented the United States at the recent international financial conferences, today resumed his seat with the allied Reparations Commission, as instructed from Washington. This action followed the resumption yesterday by Hugh C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador, of his seat with the Council of Ambassadors.

French Against Any Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday)—Louis Loucheur, in a speech at Roubaix, confirms the view that the ultimatum to Germany in respect of the reparations scheme expires on May 12, and not as had been suggested on the evening of May 11. There is no disposition in France to prolong the period, although it is expected that in consequence of the ministerial crisis in Germany a demand for postponement will be made.

It is felt that it would be inviting fresh complications to consent to any plan for further suspension of the sanctions. France is ready to occupy the Ruhr Valley unless there is an unconditional surrender of Germany. A reply to the request for another week, if it should come, is not in doubt. Obviously, the French comment, it is the German game to play for time in the hope that there will be some intervention or disaccord, but France will resist.

ANTI-RADICAL LITERATURE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—In its fight against radicalism during the last 16 months the American Constitutional League has distributed in Milwaukee and vicinity 2,725,708 pieces of printed matter.

IRRECONCILABLES DISLIKE TREND

Senator LaFollette Introduces Resolution Urging Nonparticipation in Councils Except on Pledge to Small Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

There are indications that the accredited Republican leaders in the United States Senate, who are lying low for the moment and weighing the possibility of their being able to "go along" with the Administration in the foreign policy now being developed may not be able to control the recalcitrant and irreconcilable elements, who are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to air their disappointment.

That opportunity may come soon if the Senate permits open discussion of a resolution submitted yesterday by Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. The resolution referred specifically to the policy of cooperation in the allied councils by means of self-determination for peoples would be fulfilled.

The LaFollette resolution was plainly intended to precipitate an open discussion of the Administration's foreign policy. Charles Curtin, Senator from Kansas, the Republican whip, saw the dynamite in the situation. He immediately objected to discussion and, after being read, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Senator Harrison Ironic

Despite the objection of the Kansas Senator, however, Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, secured the floor and in a tone of sarcasm called the attention of the Republican leaders to the fact that the Harding Administration is swinging clear of "irreconcilable" control and working very plainly toward full cooperation in world affairs.

"In connection with this resolution," said Senator Harrison. "I want to read a very significant editorial in one of the morning papers, a paper controlled, I understand, by a leading member of the Republican Party, in fact a member of the Harding Cabinet. The editorial must be accepted as representing an official point of view, and therefore I venture to quote from it."

Senator Harrison read from an editorial which appeared yesterday morning in The Washington Herald, which he said, is controlled by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

"This editorial," said Senator Harrison, "shows clearly that the Administration realises from where opposition to the policy it is now following is likely to come and that it is prepared to face this opposition."

Extracts Read

Senator Harrison thereupon read the following extracts:

"There is no reason to believe opposition to the complete foreign relations program will meet with serious opposition from the larger body of Democratic senators. It is more apt to come from a few dissenting Republicans."

"To accept no part of the principle claimed for Mr. Wilson would mean the complete isolation of the United States and a separate treaty of peace with Germany. This is as far from the real sentiment of the Republican Party as would be the adoption of the Treaty of Versailles without change. When President Harding made Mr. Hughes his Secretary of State—not appointment—he has made conclusive notice that he had not so radically changed his position as to be classed with either extreme. Somewhere there is a middle ground, and if the Democrats take comfort from the fact that the Administration seems to be seeking it—it will, it will take at least 10 Democratic votes in the Senate, and maybe more, to finally adopt any form of a foreign policy."

The Mississippi Senator also read for the entertainment of his Republican friends an article in the same paper written by William Allen White, who was a member of the Republican platform committee at Chicago, and who Senator Harrison said is very close to President Harding.

Mr. White's Analysis

"The plan of Hughes is to get the United States into a League of Nations," said Mr. White. "Possibly it will be an association of nations, possibly a world court. But league or association or court, the irreconcilables believe that it would be the Wilson covenant minus Article X, plus express stipulations that America would not be responsible for the enforcement of the Versailles Treaty."

"It is not a row; nothing like it. The situation is a pleasant bit of political jockeying."

"But the significance lies in this: President Harding, being his own master at the moment, is gently working out a foreign policy which will bind America in whatever league, association or court Republicans like Root, Wickes, Murray Butler, Wickerham, and Lowell decide shall be established upon the debris in Europe. That big fundamental

fact is growing more obvious every day."

"Harding has not ditched the irreconcilables. But he is letting them stand at the curb and blow out their cylinders. They may run clear out of gas and have to be hauled in. Harding is a kind man. He will take care of them."

The LaFollette Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario

—There are indications that the accredited Republican leaders in the United States Senate, who are lying low for the moment and weighing the possibility of their being able to "go along" with the Administration in the foreign policy now being developed may not be able to control the recalcitrant and irreconcilable elements, who are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to air their disappointment.

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AMERICAN ENVOY LANDS IN ENGLAND

Col. G. Harvey Says He Is Directed to Extend Cooperation of America to England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
SOUTHAMPTON, England (Tuesday)

—Col. George Harvey, the new United States Ambassador to England arrived here this afternoon on the S. S. Aquitania. Col. E. M. House and Otto Kahn also being on board. Receiving the civic welcome accorded him at Southampton on landing, Colonel Harvey said:

"We Americans realize that we must now pass from the recollection of the Dominion demand the continuance of the customs tariff, this House is unable to concur in the declarations by the government that the tariff should be based on the principle of protection: the tariff is a tax, and the aim of legislation should be to make taxation as light as circumstances will permit."

"That the aim of the fiscal policy of Canada should be the encouragement of industries based on the natural resources of the country, the development of which may reasonably be expected to create healthy enterprise, giving promise of enduring success."

The Cost of Living

"That such changes should be made in the customs tariffs as may be expected to reduce the cost of living and to reduce also the cost of implements of production required for the efficient development of the natural resources of the Dominion."

"That while keeping this aim clearly in mind the House recognized that, in any readjustment of the tariff that may take place, regard must be had to existing conditions of trade, and changes made in such a manner as will cause the least possible disturbance to business."

"That the House, while recognizing that the obligations arising from the war must be met and declaring its readiness to make all necessary provision for that purpose, regrets that the financial proposals of the government are not made with due regard to the economy that is urgently needed, and expresses the opinion that before

"I am directed by my government to extend to you of England the full cooperation of America in all good work. Acting together the great empire and the great republic, shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand, cannot, must not, fail to save themselves, and, with themselves, to save the world."

"More I can hardly say at this moment. I recognize my path is not strewn with roses or my work easy, but good will, good humor and good cheer, will sweep away the mountains, and in this spirit, which I trust to maintain during my tenure here, I shall meet with that help and that fairness with which my predecessors were all met."

Colonel Harvey arrived in London later in the evening.

ANGORA RELUCTANT TO RATIFY ACCORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday)—The news received from Asia Minor shows that the Franco-Turkish accord and the Italian-Turkish accord are not obtaining the speedy and unreserved approval that was expected. At Ankara it is understood that Bekir Sami Bey has endeavored to secure the ratification of these accords but has met with a stiff resistance. The Angora assembly makes reservations, which are regarded as tantamount to rejection.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Sami Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente." It is declared.

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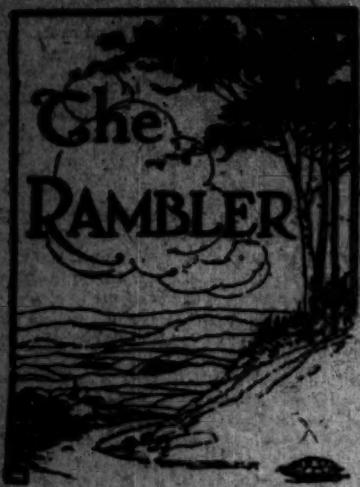
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The Professor Publishes His
Definitive Edition

The Professor of Literature appeared the other afternoon at the round table, as you noted, stranger, with a countenance which showed a particularly benign expression—if, indeed, these expressions can be particularized. His hair, which usually lies smooth and obedient above the twin arches of his eyebrows, was defiantly rampant like those masses of spun sugar that some hostesses use for surrounding the delectable, dainty, loed cream. It shone with a triumphal luster as though its disorder were but the manifestation of a present mood and not a cause of uneasiness to the owner. Beneath the countenance of the Professor was a black cravat, tilted at a reckless angle relative to the axis of the Professor's collar. It was not so unusual for the Professor's cravat to revolve slowly about his neck, but on this occasion its position seemed to imply that it had made common cause with the Professor's hair. The collar of his gray coat was partly turned up on one side, seemingly seeking to join his cravat and hair in their rejoicing. But it was the smile which irradiated his face that most attracted your attention, stranger. It was the smile of a man who has accomplished an important task with a satisfying measure of success. It lacked the noise of careful restraint that generally watches over the dignity of the Professor's lips. It was a smile in complete sympathy with his hair—more may not be said on this point.

The Bondsman, of course, was the first to comment on the Professor's appearance.

"You look like a million dollars," he said, with his customary charming impertinence. "What's the joke? Have you found another abitative absolute running around loose?"

"You mistake me, my friend," replied the Professor in his soft voice—when he speaks one fancies one's self listening to words coming over a long-distance telephone wire—"I am not a classical scholar. But I do feel rather content this afternoon. The definitive edition which I had the honor to see through the press this winter has been favorably reviewed by a scholarly periodical. My work of several years has received the approval of my colleagues. Although no one can see better than I the faults in this edition, now it has been published, yet I must express my gratification at the reception my work has received."

"I'm glad to hear you got away with it," said the Salesman heartily. "How are the sales going—big?"

"It is not a book that will find an extensive market," replied the Professor, as he took a bundle of newspaper clippings from an inner pocket. "But Prof. Alloysius Ferdinand has already announced that he will see my text in his graduate course next year."

"I suppose that means a sale of several hundred copies?" the Bondsman queried, encouragingly.

"Well, hardly," said the Professor gravely. "This year, Professor Ferdinand had, I believe, two candidates for the higher degree. But it means that he has set his seal of approbation upon my work. Perhaps you would care to read his opinion, as he has set it forth in the Quarterly Journal of the American Association of Philological Discoveries" and the Professor, with a trembling hand, disengaged from his mass of clippings a formidable looking document printed in exceedingly fine type.

The Bondsman was fairly caught. He took the proffered paper somewhat gingerly, and turned it over once or twice, as one might a cotic limpsest.

"I don't think much of your friend's spelling," he said at last, after two or three brave but ineffectual efforts at reading the article.

"Many modern scholars have adopted the simplified spelling," explained the Professor, as the Salesman returned the paper.

"I always had trouble enough learning regular spelling," remarked the Salesman. "What's the big idea in mixing the stuff all up?"

"That is a subject which has been somewhat overdone as a topic of discussion," the Professor answered. "It would not be easy for me, however, to give you my opinion in a few words."

"Then we'll take it as read," exclaimed the Salesman hastily. "And what are you thinking about all this time?" he asked, turning to the Poet.

"I am afraid I have not been listening closely," smiled the Poet. "But I have been wondering how we could get the world's knowledge, which we now keep unused, in libraries, out among the people of the world. How, for example, would it be possible to coax you to read a book, say the Professor's definitive edition, by way of further illustration? And how, if you did read it, we could make it do you any good?"

The Salesman reddened under this vigorous and unlooked-for onslaught.

"I know you think I'm an ignorant guy—and I admit it when it comes to poetry and rhymes and stuff like that—" (the Poet shuddered)—"but I know my job all right. The way is at the left of the picture."

Figure it a man hasn't time to learn much more than his own job. Take yourself—I wouldn't trust you to sell a gilt-edged security at half its market value to a child. But I don't call you names. You have your job and I have mine."

"Yes," nodded the Poet, "and it is the love you have for your work that saves you. Perhaps that is the main thing after all—and not the work itself. I have my moments when I doubt the extreme importance of literature."

"I like to read—on a train," conceded the Salesman, "it helps to pass the time, especially rattling good story full of action. I've read 'The Three Musketeers' and lots of high-brow stuff like that, too. But I have to get out and hustle. I can't spend all my time dreaming—I've got to be doing. I like things I can take hold of and look at. What I want are results. If I should ever write a book—don't laugh—I'd want to sell it. It wouldn't mean anything to me to have all the professors in the country say it was fine, if nobody bought the book."

"What you are now overlooking," remarked the Poet with one of his smiles, "is that ideas are more valuable than facts. You believe facts are important things; I know that it is ideas that control the world. That is where we differ. What I hope for education is that it shall ultimately establish the supremacy of ideas. When I said I wished I knew how to get the world's knowledge out of libraries into people's heads, I meant just this. I am certain our libraries already contain ideas enough to revolutionize the whole world. And yet we turn our backs on them because we think material facts of more practical value. It is a staggering fallacy that every one must fight against. I warrant that your most successful business deal has never given you the glow of satisfaction that our friend, the Professor, here feels over the acceptance by men who know of his published ideas."

"I hope you have not misinterpreted my attitude as one of vanity," protested the Professor, interrupting the Poet's fervor.

"I meant it as a compliment," the Poet reassured him. "And to return to your 'case'—the Poet turned to the Salesman—"If you only knew it, ideas are the most practical things in the world. Things aren't done by doing; they are done by thinking."

"What has this to do with reading—well, poetry?" asked the Bondsman.

"Everything, my friend," said the Poet earnestly. "Poets are concentrated thinkers and, therefore, as Carlyle has pointed out, frequently prophets. With ideas you may see ahead; with facts you have to stay where you are. I agree with you in one respect: the whole world should be as interested in the Professor's new edition as are a handful of so-called scholars. We need a majority in favor of ideas, hence I hope some day books of ideas will be best-sellers. Finally, if I object to your implication that because something does not sell, automatically it has no practical value."

"Suppose I take you up?" said the Salesman meditatively. "What would you advise me to read?"

"I don't know," confessed the Poet. "That is just what I was thinking about when you started me talking. I wish I knew where to begin with you. If I did, I could solve the whole problem of education. Education is, after all, an atmosphere and not a list of books. When we want this atmosphere enough, we shall climb to levels where we can find it. And in spite of all I have said, I think we have begun to climb. But come with us, my friend; don't hold us back."

"I thank you," said the Salesman. "I shall now go and climb into my dinner coat."

And he vanished with a grave bow.

New Jamaica Stamps

The Governor of Jamaica, Sir Leslie Probyn, has had designed and produced for sale a series of new stamps. These are for the most part historic in their bearing. Thus the new half-penny shows the Jamaica Exhibition building which was opened by the present King of England, then Prince George. Another stamp portrays the return of Jamaica's war contingent, representing them marching down a Kingston street. A previous issue, during the war, a large penny-half-penny stamp, portrayed the contingents as embarked for the war.

The new shilling stamp bears a picture of the Rodney Memorial in Spanish Town, the old capital, the work of the sculptor Bacon, which was erected at a cost of £25,000. Rodney saved Jamaica from French and Spanish invasion by his great victory on April 12, 1782, off the headlands of Dominica, and it was to Kingston Harbor that he brought his prizes, including the French Admiral's flagship, the great Ville de Paris, at that time the largest warship afloat.

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MASTERING THE DRY WEATHER BUS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you think there is any connection between a horse and a motor car—excepting the rope? Of course both of them go and stop, sometimes unexpectedly; both need to be fed and rubbed down regularly, both have a mean trick of picking up nails and other objects that don't belong to them. But there is something else it seems to me they have in common, and that is a disposition. Just as it is with you to get to know a horse before you can drive it, so you must make friends with your car. If you don't you are likely to find yourself suddenly stranded on a country road a hundred miles from anywhere. There might not be anything particularly wrong with it, that is, nothing that any self-respecting garage could discover, but it just won't go, gets balky, sulks—and there you are.

All this is by the way of leading up to something that I want to tell about. I bought a car from a returned soldier at half price, bought a whole new set of slip-covers at a price and a half, learned to crank it and change its tires and then decided to take a little run down to Boston. Ottawa is not far from Boston; only 500 miles so; and the luxury of being wafted along on gum shoes, tenting at sunset, lurching by the roadside, free of responsibility and railroad fare, was too much to resist. The family thought so, too.

We packed our usual camp outfit, cooking utensils, blankets, silk tent and the rest, invested in one spare tire and a new inner tube, and set out toward the middle of a cloudy September afternoon. We had agreed not to hurry. This was Wednesday and Boston by Saturday was good enough. I wonder if the car winked!

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HOUSE INSISTENT ON SMALL ARMY

Two Decisive Votes for Force of 150,000. Against Pleas of Administration Leaders, Show Determination of Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By twice voting to reduce the size of the United States Army to 150,000 men, against the pleas of Administration leaders, the House plainly demonstrated yesterday the determination of a decisive majority to keep the military establishment of the United States at a minimum strength for purposes of defense.

The final vote on the passage of the army appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$320,000,000 was 343 to 26. Opponents of the small army amendments, upon realizing the futility of retaining the committee figures for 150,000 men, clamored to support the bill.

For a brief moment the air of the House was tense with suspense when Manuel Herrick (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, a new member, offered an amendment not only declaring the war with Germany at an end, but directing the withdrawal of American troops from German soil.

When Mr. Herrick attempted to speak in support of his amendment he was greeted from both sides of the chamber with shouts of derision. During the confusion that followed various members arose to make points of order against it. The confusion subsided as quickly as it arose when the point of order was sustained by the chair.

Two Decisive Votes

The two decisive votes upholding the previous action of the House taken while in committee of the whole, came on the amendments offered by James F. Byrnes (D.), Representative from South Carolina, and Harry E. Hull (R.). Representative from Iowa, a member of the Military Affairs Committee.

Under the amendment of Mr. Byrnes, which was adopted by a vote of 153 to 155, the appropriation for the pay of enlisted men was reduced from \$35,000,000, as reported by the Appropriations Committee, to \$25,000,000, the estimate for an army of 150,000.

The other amendment provided specifically for an army of 150,000 by authorizing the Secretary of War to accept resignations of the enlisted personnel until the force is gradually reduced to the desired number. It was adopted by a vote of 153 to 162.

On this latter amendment a long argument between Republican leaders and the small army group caused Daniel R. Anthony (R.), Representative from Kansas, in charge of the army bill, to adjourn the House. Democrats were trying to embarrass the Administration.

Seconded by Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, he claimed that the Wilson Administration had enlisted the strength of the army to 250,000 men by March 4. The amendment of Mr. Hull, both declared, would greatly embarrass the Administration in reducing the army from its present strength of about 250,000 men to the size demanded without injuries to the enlisted personnel.

Attack on Du Pont Company

During the course of the debate, Charles L. Knight (R.), Representative from Ohio, made an attack on the Du Pont Powder Company for its war profits. It was made in support of his amendment forbidding the government to contract for any munitions that can be manufactured in its own arsenals.

He declared that in 1918 a vice-president of the Du Pont Powder Company was authority for the statement that the profits of the corporation were greater in that year than in the preceding 12 years of the combination. After giving \$2,000,000 to the Red

Cross and buying \$4,000,000 in War Stamps besides many bonds, the company is said to have earned the sum of about \$120,000,000 net after paying all taxes.

The powder situation in Great Britain is similar," said Mr. Knight. "It is controlled by the Dunlops, and they have just expended \$20,000,000 for building a mammoth plant in Butte, New York."

He declared that the adoption of his amendment would give the people of this country the impression that Congress was on the right track and intended to do everything in its power to bring about disarmament. His amendment, however, was rejected.

POLICE CHIEFS' STAND ASSAILED

Governor of New York and Dry Leaders Comment Vigorously on Those Who Say State Prohibition Act Is Unenforceable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opinions by several up-state police officials that the State Dry Enforcement Act is unenforceable by the uniformed officers have aroused the drys and brought vigorous comments from Gov. Nathan L. Miller, who insists that the law can be enforced if the police wish to enforce it.

Replying to a query sent out by the state conference of mayors asking for proposals as to how a police force in a city of 150,000 could be organized to provide enforcement, a number of police officials showed that they were out of sympathy with the law.

The Amsterdam police chief, for instance, said that to enforce the dry law required the changing of 100 per cent Americanism into 100 per cent "squealers." Governor Miller calls that gross disregard of what Americanism means: respect for and obedience to the laws. The Governor said that such a statement can be made only by a police chief who manifests unfriendliness for that office, and "the Mayor of the city would do well to look into the subject of his qualifications."

Some chiefs said it was impossible for their men to get evidence. The Governor ridiculed that. Any man, police officer or no, can tell where liquor is sold by simply walking through the streets, he says.

"Of course," he adds, "you cannot prevent violations of law. But persons who wink at violations have no business to be charged with the duty of enforcing laws."

The question of the ability of city administrations to enforce the state dry act was not really raised by the mayor's query, but apparently the police chiefs in many instances seized upon the opportunity to vent their spleen against that law.

The drys insist that to estimate that there is anything un-American in a citizen giving to the authorities information which will make it possible for the agencies of local self-government to carry out a policy duly adopted by the American nation under the American Constitution in harmony with American ideals and moral convictions, is preposterous.

The drys say that if the mayors and police chiefs of the cities of New York State generally had not refused to discharge their plain duty to carry out the enforcement features of last year's beer act, there would have been no such laxity in federal enforcement, and the city authorities of New York State have only themselves to blame for much of the contempt in which the law is now held.

If the United States Government can employ secret service operatives to carry out other laws besides prohibition, it is held to be not beneath the dignity of cities to do the same, and there is nothing inherently wrong in it. The only wrong thing is to allow an outlaw traffic to succeed with its lawlessness.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Record Sale of Dress Cottons \$1.50 to \$2.25 Satin Stripe Voiles, 69c

THOSE WHO WANT practical, inexpensive dress cottons for summer frocks, for children's wear, for summer dress-up at mountains or seashore, will be interested in this array of fine values:

These Voiles are of a very fine quality, printed in medium and small floral patterns, allover and large Georgette designs on white, pink, yellow, orchid, light blue, brown, French blue, navy, gray and maize backgrounds with self color, single and cluster stripes of silk.

Voiles of \$1.50 to \$2.25 qualities for 69c. a yard.

Imported Gingham at 75c. Yard

88-inches wide, in next quarter inch checks of blue and white, lavender and white, black and white, green and white, and red and white; also broken check effects and pretty plaid patterns.

\$3 Black and Colored Costume Taffeta, \$2.15

Dame Fashion is very partial to Taffetas this season and it is good fortune therefore to have choices here of a very superior quality of chiffon dress Taffeta—a regular #3 grade for \$2.15 a yard.

It is woven of the finest silk, pure dye and is 36 inches wide. In a comprehensive range of colors, including black, white and fashionable street and evening shades; also twenty excellent changeable color combinations.

FARM GROUP MAKES OLD GUARD UNEASY

Senator Lodge Considers Combination of Westerners and Southerners "Very Dangerous"—Their Plans Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conservative leaders of the Administration are viewing with uneasiness the gradual drift toward group legislation in the United States Senate.

The latest step in this direction, frowned upon by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, the Republican leader, as a "very dangerous combination" is being taken by western progressives and certain southern senators, who are banding together for the protection of agricultural interests.

As the session progresses, it becomes more and more evident that these two sections of the country, held together by many common interests, are planning to present a solid front against the industrial east.

"A square deal for the farmers" is the slogan of this latest group in the Senate, comprising about 15 prominent members. According to William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, their chosen leader, the purpose of their organization is not to strike at the business interests of the country but to exact from Congress the legislation that is needed to put the farmer on his feet.

Four Committees Named

For this purpose, Senator Kenyon announced yesterday the appointment of four committees to deal with vital legislation which the agricultural group will put forward as its program. According to Senator Kenyon, who is the general chairman, three committees will deal with these programs:

1. Amendments to the Federal Reserve Act providing more elastic credit to the farmers.

2. The so-called Lever plan, proposed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, relative to short time loans to farmers based on warehouse receipts.

3. Questions of transportation, chiefly concerned with a reduction in freight rates.

A fourth committee is to make a report at the next meeting of the group on new legislation favorable to agricultural interests that has been introduced since the opening of the session.

Senator Kenyon defended the new combination of western and southern members on the ground that each particular interest in the United States is being represented in the Senate by its special group of adherents. The so-called Labor group is well recognized, as is the militarist group, the packer group, the railroad group, and so on down a long list of similar organizations.

"The time has come," said Senator Kenyon, "when agriculture has got to be recognized as the greatest industry in the United States."

Short Time Credits

The question of extending short time credits to the farmers is the most important matter to be considered at present, according to Senator Kenyon. Amendment of the Federal Reserve Act so as to bring this about will be a paramount issue with the farmer group. Evidence that the Administration will go a long way to help out the farmers is not lacking. With strong pressure on the part of Congress, it is now a question of how soon the Federal Reserve Board will act in lifting credit restrictions in the agricultural section.

Partial relief for the farmers is being sought through lowering of the rediscount rates on paper based on farm products. The member banks are well loaded with farm paper and until the Federal Reserve System relaxes the banks cannot give more liberal accommodations.

Prominent among the senators who have joined the agricultural group are William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho;

George W. Norris (R.), of Nebraska; John B. Kendrick (D.), of Wyoming; Arthur Capper (R.), of Kansas; Morris Sheppard (D.), of Texas; J. Thomas Heflin (D.), of Alabama; Robert M. La Follette (R.), of Wisconsin; Charles L. McNary (R.), of Oregon, and E. F. Land (R.), of North Dakota.

some of them have been adversely affected by the emergency tariff. The fluctuations in exchange and the advantageous position of the peso with relation to other Continental currencies have also served to divert Spanish attention from the United States. Then, too, development of the Spanish market, as in all Spanish-speaking countries, depends a great deal on personal acquaintance and the habit of regarding the conduct of business as necessary evil to be made as enjoyable as possible by doing it with friends. This has somewhat impeded the progress of new American ventures in foreign trade fields.

SPAIN AS MARKET FOR UNITED STATES

Trade Commissioner of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Says New Enterprises Find it Hard to Get Foothold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

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The latest step in this direction, frowned upon by Henry Cabot

SALES TAX SAID TO FAVOR BANKERS

Levy Operates Against Consumer in Inverse Ratio to Wealth, Says Liberal—Tendency to Add Profit at Each Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"At the start, the proposed sales or turnover tax makes a good impression," said J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Like the stamp taxes, it is easy to collect and seems to apply to every one on a fair and even basis."

"But this very fact seems to furnish the chief objection to it. It is a flat tax, and unjust from the consumer's point of view, because it operates against him in inverse ratio to his wealth. The rich man pays for what he uses, a very small proportion of his wealth, while the burden on the man of small means involves a large part of his income."

"Another objection is the tendency to round off the price by adding a small additional profit at every step involving the payment of the tax. If the tax amounts to, say, a mill and a half, the probability is that the seller will increase the price two or three mills to cover it. Again, as in the case of the steel industry, or in cotton manufacturing, where there are a number of processes or transfers from one company to another, under the same general direction, each of these little profits will become an increasing burden on the consumer, pyramiding until the combined tax and profit amounts to 40 to 50 per cent."

Burden on Smaller Man

"Secretary Mellon, in his new tax proposals, is simply carrying out the general policy of the Administration to support the control of great banking interests. The choice of the Harding Cabinet proves that. Each is a specialist in his line. Mr. Mellon, with his success in the oil business, is ideal from the point of view of the great banking interests. In his new proposals he simply sets about to transfer the burden of supporting the vast and increasing expenditures of the government from the possessors of the great incomes to the smaller men, including those who classify themselves as big business, without participating in the control of the banking situation."

"The chief argument in favor of the straight corporation tax, including the excess profits tax, is that it cannot be transferred to the consumer. This is due to the fact that in every case a producer will fix his price at all that the traffic will bear. If an article sells at \$2.50, and the manufacturer finds that a reduction in his expenses of 500,000, he will manufacture that number and no more, finding that to sell more articles he must reduce his price. In so doing, while he will reckon the tax as part of his manufacturing expenses, he will not seek to transfer it to the consumer."

No Present Remedy Seen

"Similarly, the amount of coal mined is always regulated by the largest amount that can be disposed of, and a greater production would inevitably force down prices. On the other hand, a stamp or price tax can always be transferred to the consumer because with the profits set free from taxation the tax reduction will simply free the manufacturer from the burden of the bookkeeping cost, giving him greater profits."

"The whole thing comes back to the banking control of business. It seems at present impossible to shake

this control, at least through political interests. On economic or financial questions, both of the great political parties combine against the interests of the public at large. Secretary Mellon simply shifts the burden from the bankers to the small manufacturer by his new proposals. He does not attempt to reduce the tax burden nor free the consumer from the strain of carrying on the immense expenditures of the government. All his attempts are to free the banking interests from paying their share of the taxes, while raising as much as before."

"Public sentiment will operate to settle any moral or constitutional question, even where economic questions are involved, as in the case of prohibition, disarmament, or the League of Nations, but where the financial control or economic questions are involved there seems no present remedy."

YALE ANNOUNCES FREE TUITION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Providing he maintains a general average of 90 per cent or more in his class room the student who is working his way through college will receive free tuition from Yale University, according to an announcement made by the university authorities. Students who do not attain this grade will receive remission in proportion to their scholarly standing.

The character of the applicant and the degree of his need will be taken into consideration in connection with these scholarship awards. This announcement was said to be in accordance with the Yale bureau of appointments policy of giving all the encouragement possible to students to whom financial limitations might otherwise prove discouraging. About half of the students in Yale are said to be "working their way" in whole or in part.

RAILWAY EXTENSION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—An understanding that further investigation should be made in consultation with the Canadian Pacific Railway, in regard to the provision of railway facilities for the Pouce Coupe district, was the result of a conference held between John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, and Charles Stewart, Premier of Alberta. From Edmonton Mr. Oliver went east and will interview Mr. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to ascertain what arrangement can be made for operating an extension of the Dunvegan road, if decided upon by the two governments.

Mr. Stewart favors the extension, if made, as from Grande Prairie, rather than from Spirit River, as the railway would then serve a country largely settled. The cost of extending to Pouce Coupe is estimated at about \$30,000 per mile, and a probable condition to the scheme will be that British Columbia shall assume some share of the cost of building the unproductive portion of the line, toward the Pouce Coupe border, as well as build its own mileage to serve the settlers on the British Columbia side.

HALL CLOSED TO SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—The Grand Army of the Republic here has denied the use of its hall to Socialists. The action was taken when Pawtucket Socialists escorted to the hall August Claessens, an expelled New York assemblyman, who was to have made an address on "The Challenge of Socialism." About 100 supporters, accompanying him to the hall, found the door locked and a notice on it declaring that the trustees refused the use of the hall for a Socialistic meeting.

The rapidly moving readjustments make the figures obsolete before they can be brought out by the present equipment of the Labor Department, and it is our purpose to secure the date often and to issue it more promptly by this action," said a statement issued by the Department of Commerce.

In connection with this same subject, there is an interesting development in the series of conferences regarding the retail price situation to be held in Washington, beginning on Friday, in which representatives of the National Retail Drygoods Association, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Federal Reserve Board, are to take part.

RESULT OF CRITICISM

These conferences are in large part the result of criticisms that have been made by officials and others who have been studying the price situation and who have not hesitated to say that the retardation in the decline of the cost of living was due in large part to the retailer who refused to do

MR. HOOVER ADDS TO EXPERT CORPS

Decision Reached to Allow Transfer to His Department of Labor Statisticians for Use in Computing Living Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The first practical step in the effort to effect cooperation among the various departments of the government was taken yesterday when the announcement was made, after the Cabinet meeting at which it was discussed, that the Department of Commerce was to have the advantage of the services of certain experts now attached to the Department of Labor, for the investigation of facts pertaining to the cost of living.

This is one of the activities that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has been interested in, holding that both for the readjustment of the prices of food and other necessities, and for the reorganization and promotion of business, it is necessary to investigate basic conditions and to have accurate statistics available. The machinery for such work was not to be found in the Department of Commerce, and, until the agreement with the Department of Labor was reached, it could not be found elsewhere.

EARLIER PLAN INTERRUPTED

The Department of Labor has rather a large statistical division, in which a number of experts are employed. The Secretary of Labor said soon after he assumed office that he hoped to build up a more valuable and more extensive corps of experts, but it is evident that it has been decided by the President and Cabinet that the Department of Commerce is in immediate need of the services of some of these experts. The arrangement provides for a combination of the materials and staff at the Census Bureau and the portion of the statistical division of the Department of Labor on prices and the cost of living, with a view of enabling more frequent determination of changes in living costs than is now possible by the Labor Department, which is unable to make the determination more than twice a year.

"The rapidly moving readjustments make the figures obsolete before they can be brought out by the present equipment of the Labor Department, and it is our purpose to secure the date often and to issue it more promptly by this action," said a statement issued by the Department of Commerce.

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TEACHERS RETURN TO DUTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—With both sides claiming victory, the difficulty between the Edmonton High School Teachers Alliance and the Edmonton School Board has been satisfactorily adjusted, and after a strike lasting for a fortnight the teachers have returned to their duties. Increased salaries and the right of the Alliance to have a representative sit at the School Board meetings in a consultative capacity, were points around which the strike centered. The resolution calling for the appointment of a conference committee was introduced by a member of the School Board, the word "teachers" being used instead of the "alliance," in order to include representatives from the high public school alliances, from any group of teachers, or any individual teachers. The teachers went back to work without any increase or promise of increase in salary, but the question will be referred to the conference committee.



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EXECUTIVE ORDER ON POSTMASTERS

President Harding Modifies the Rules of President Wilson for Selection, in Order to Give Wider Field for Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The long expected executive order concerning postmasters was issued yesterday by President Harding. The President regards it as properly safeguarding the rights of the Executive and at the same time honestly conforming to the demands of the civil service. There will have to be legislation, but the President is of opinion that his order will not conflict with any legislation that may be enacted.

The order, which modifies that of President Wilson for the selection of first, second and third class postmasters in order to give a wider field from which they may be chosen follows:

"When a vacancy exists or hereafter occurs in the position of postmaster at an office of the first, second or third class, if such vacancy is not filled by nomination of some person within the competitive classified civil service, then the Postmaster-General shall certify the fact to the Civil Service Commission, which shall forthwith hold an open competitive examination to test the fitness of applicants to fill such vacancy, and when such examination has been held and the papers in connection therewith have been rated, the said commission shall certify the results thereof to the Postmaster-General, who shall submit to the President the name of one of the highest three qualified eligibles for appointment to fill such vacancy, unless it is established that the character or residence of any such applicant disqualifies him for appointment.

Provision for Renomination
"Provided that at the expiration of the term of any person appointed to such position through examination before the Civil Service Commission, the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, submit the name of such person to the President for renomination without further examination.

"No person who has passed his sixtieth birthday, or who has not actually resided within the delivery of such office for two years next preceding such vacancy, shall be given the examination herein provided for.

"If, under this order, it is desired to make nomination for any office of a person in the competitive classified service, such person must first be found by the Civil Service Commission to have a representative sit at the School Board meetings in a consultative capacity, were points around which the strike centered. The resolution calling for the appointment of a conference committee was introduced by a member of the School Board, the word "teachers" being used instead of the "alliance," in order to include representatives from the high public school alliances, from any group of teachers, or any individual teachers. The teachers went back to work without any increase or promise of increase in salary, but the question will be referred to the conference committee.

to meet the minimum requirements for the office.

"There are more than 400,000 men and women participating in governmental work who are in classified service." It is explained. "All of these are under the permanent provisions of the civil service law and rules, which provide for the certification of the highest three eligibles, from which list of three each necessary appointment is made. The successful operation of the principles of the civil service law has demonstrated the wisdom of this provision. This leaves in the appointing power, who has the ultimate responsibility for efficient administration, the necessary constitutional right of choice. This right of selection is the kind of responsibility which cannot legally be and is not abridged by act of Congress and is in exact harmony with the spirit of the civil service principle.

ACT OF CONGRESS NEEDED

"There are 52,333 postmasters. Of these, 39,434 are in the fourth class and are now under such civil service laws and regulations. Of the remaining 12,899 post offices, 700 are first class, 2617 are second class, and 9582 are third class. Obviously these offices are business agencies of the government in legal purpose and should become so in fact. The only certain ultimate way to bring this about is to classify first, second and third-class postmasters. This will require an act of Congress.

"The executive order issued today provides that if any such vacancy is not filled by nomination for promotion of one from within the competitive classified civil service, then an open competitive examination shall be made from one of the highest three eligibles.

"Under this order the kind of test and plan of investigation and examination which shall be provided for shall be approved by the President and shall be based on the applicant's business training, experience, fitness, organizing and executive ability and general qualifications for an efficient administration, and shall in no sense be a cloistered, scholastic examination which might result in a high grade of theory, but not a guarantee of efficiency in fact.

"This order applies to all present incumbents of post offices whose terms have expired, and will apply to all other incumbents as their present terms expire."

CONFERENCE ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—An

ouncement is made that Maurice DeWulf, who was one of the Louvain professors invited to Harvard after the destruction of the university by the Germans in 1914, and who has done considerable teaching at Harvard since that time, has been appointed professor of philosophy at Harvard. He is considered one of the leading authorities in Europe on the history of medieval philosophy.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE RATE RISE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the New York Telephone Company does not need the \$11,000,000 increase in telephone rates which it has established was argued by M. Baldwin Ferig, assistant corporation counsel, before the new Public Service Commission. Mr. Ferig declared that the company had no right to charge to the subscribers certain fixed expenses, among which he enumerated the \$500,000 federal income tax, and an item of \$1,500,000 for the schooling of new operators. Mr. Ferig characterized as unjustifiable the payment of 4½ per cent of the company's income to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. This, he said, amounted to \$3,000,000 a year, and at best not more than \$1 per telephone, or \$960,000, should be paid. He also declared that the New York company's own figures showed a total investment of only \$137,000,000 and that the return from this should not be greater than \$10,560,000.

The city claims that in past years the company has earned enormous revenues and should have sufficient reserves and surplus, also that with declining costs of materials, any need of increased rates is open to question. It is charged that the company has not husbanded its past resources properly.

Announcement has been made that the company is planning a new telephone zone system which is expected to establish fairer rates.

BOSTON-CANADA STEAMERS

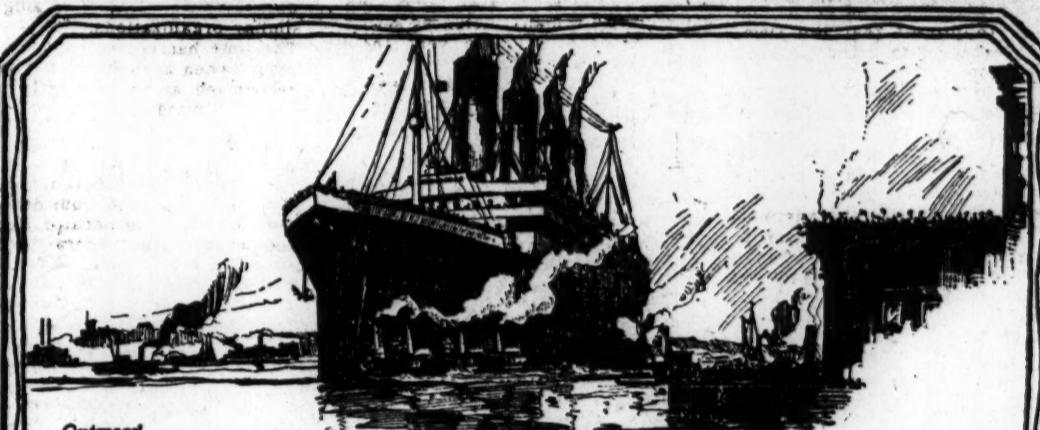
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The international service of the Eastern Steamship Co. will be resumed from Boston to Eastport and Lubec, Maine, and St. John, New Brunswick, on May 23. The leaving time will be 10 a.m. on Mondays and Fridays. On the return trip, the steamer will leave St. John on Wednesdays at 8 a.m. for Eastport, Lubec and Boston, and on Saturdays at 6 p.m. for Boston direct. Connection is made at St. John to all points in the provinces. The line to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, will continue sailings on Mondays and Thursdays until about June 6, when the service will be increased to four trips weekly. The full summer schedule of six trips weekly will be effective on July 3.

HARVARD PROFESSOR NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Mas-

sachusetts—An announcement is made that Maurice DeWulf, who was one of the Louvain professors invited to Harvard after the destruction of the university by the Germans in 1914, and who has done considerable teaching at Harvard since that time, has been appointed professor of philosophy at Harvard. He is considered one of the leading authorities in Europe on the history of medieval philosophy.



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TRANSIT CONGRESS DOES BIG BUSINESS

New International Constitution Has Been Established Which May Apply to all Future International Transit Problems

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain — It seemed more than before that progress would be slow when the Conference of Transit and Communications, nearly a week old and having just disposed of the first article of the convention it had in the making, was surprised by the Portuguese delegate becoming uneasy about the preamble to the whole agreement and desiring to return to an exhaustive consideration of the same. But the collective sense of the rest of the world as here represented, was against any such retrogression, the representative of Portugal being consoled by the promise that the preamble should be duly discussed when Article 10 arose for consideration, as might very well be done.

Then began debate on Article 2, a highly important part of the scheme, declaring, "with reserve of other stipulations in the present convention, the measure for regulation and performance of transports in transit adopted by states through whose dominions transit is effected, shall facilitate free transport by railway or waterway through the territories under the sovereignty or authority of the said states by the ways appropriated for the international transit of persons, merchandise, baggage, ships, boats, coaches, wagons and other means of transport, without any distinction of the nationality of the persons or of the flag of the ships or the place of origin, source, entry, exit, of destination, or of the circumstances of the owners of the merchandise, coaches, wagons or other means of transport in transit."

Brazilian Proposal

The Brazilian delegation proposed an amendment to the effect that such states as benefited by this article should be under the obligation of not setting up a preferential agreement in the matter of transports in favor of their own people and to the detriment of those belonging to the countries affording the liberty of transit. What apparently he meant, in effect, was that when a country gained something elsewhere as the result of the provisions of the convention it should not then place itself in the attitude of a grab-all by making special terms for its own interior traffic which would be superior to those granted to outsiders. The Brazilian delegation thought the point raised was one of the utmost importance, and proposed that it should be passed on to the examination of a commission composed of the Belgian, British, French, Dutch, Italian and Japanese delegations.

The British delegate likewise thought that the question raised was very serious, and doubted if such a commission as was proposed would be capable of dealing with it satisfactorily. He suggested that such delegates as were nationally interested should exchange impressions and see if a committee would be likely to come to a satisfactory decision. The president thought this would be an excellent procedure, and accordingly the discussion of the Brazilian amendment was postponed until Article 10 came up.

A Long Debate

Article 3 produced a long and anxious debate, for its main purport was that when goods or anything else were being sent across a country, through its frontiers at one side and out again at the other, in accordance with the system of liberty of transit already enunciated, they should not be subjected to any special tariff or taxation, and the country through which the transit was being effected should only be permitted to make such special charges as to cover the costs of vigilance and administration, while even these might be reduced or suppressed on certain routes. The British, Italian, French, Japanese and Rumanian delegates submitted amendments to this article, and after much discussion it was conveniently disposed of for the time being by the usual process of referring it to a subcommittee. Article 4 referred among other matters to the difficult point as to what are reasonable imposts for transit through foreign countries in circumstances such as have been indicated. The delegates came finally to the conclusion that the tariffs in operation in the different countries ought to be just and equitable, considering that it was not possible to lay down any particular rules or establish figures since the special conditions reigning in the different countries varied so much.

There came up again that difficult point about special charges upon goods that were enjoying liberty of transit from frontier to frontier through foreign countries, and there was a long discussion during which various points of view were manifested. It only became more clear that it was next to impossible for this conference to be very precise, that it would have to deal

considerably in generalities and exceptions, and that it could scarcely achieve the great practical results that perhaps without sufficient consideration had been dreamt of. Sovereignty of territory had to be taken into more serious account; after all the world in general was not to have the same rights in every country, to do with it as they pleased and walk across it as they listed, as those who belonged to it and dwelt therein. And the absolute necessity of making allowances for local conditions and circumstances and the impossibility of standardizing systems, which seemed to have been some sort of aim of the conference, was manifest.

The English delegate, who had been appointed to the subcommittee to re-draft the last paragraph of Article 3, presented an amendment to the effect that persons, baggage, wagons and other means of transport in transit should not be subjected to any special charge or tax during their transit, entry and departure. In all cases there might be laid upon these transports such charges as would cover the costs of vigilance and administration that transit would demand. The taxes or charges in this category should correspond as far as possible to the costs they were intended to cover, and they should be applied according to conditions of equality which had been defined in preceding article.

Benefits for Mankind

To some it seemed that an international compact in such terms as those did not seem to lead very far or to confer any great benefits on mankind; rather did it appear to leave matters pretty much as they were. The conference was apparently failing into difficulties in regard to questions and points of international laws and rights, and it was wondered by some if there was possibly a little irony in the offer that at this stage came along from the Advocates College of Barcelona to place its judicial library at the disposal of the conference for greater facility in finding the answers to questions of a legal-technical character which were raised in the course of the debates.

However, it had to be insisted that the conference was doing big business, and at the end of this session a note was circulated stating that the finishing touch had now been put on a work of enormous importance, the significance of which had been understood when beginning the discussion upon the general scheme of the organization of the conference and of the Consultative and Technical Committee. A new constitution of an international character had been definitely established, or it might be the statute of a new organization, of which the League of Nations was the parent, which would continue the work begun in that conference and which, under the title of Consultative and Technical Committee, would intervene in the future in all disputes and problems that arose in the world of communications and international transit. The Consultative and Technical Committee would have its general headquarters at the same place as the League of Nations.

On the following day the conference dealt with an article which came up to them for approval or alteration, stating that none of the high contracting parties would be obliged by the present convention to guarantee the transit of travelers whose entry into their territory was prohibited, or of merchandise whose importation was also prohibited either for reasons of public safety or as a precaution in other respects. Each one of the high contracting parties had the right to take reasonable precautions to assure itself that persons, merchandise, postal packets, ships, boats, wagons and other means of transport were really in transit, and had the right to prevent the security of the ways and means of transports from being compromised. Great differences of opinion were manifested in regard to this article, the fifth it was, and amendments were promptly presented by the French, English, Italian and Uruguayan delegates. The French and English delegates ranged themselves on one side in the discussion and the Belgian, Swiss and Czechoslovakian on the other, and no agreement seeming imminent, it was decided to remit the article to a subcommittee.

ALBERTA AUTHOR'S BRANCH
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta—A branch of the Canadian Authors Association has been organized in Edmonton in accordance with plans laid by the association when it was organized in Montreal a few weeks ago. John Murray Gibbon, president of the association, visited Edmonton this week, and at a meeting attended by writers, editors, librarians, and booksellers from various parts of the Province, the Alberta branch was formed.

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BRITISH UNIONS ARE AT VARIANCE

Amalgamated Engineering Union and National Railwaymen Seek to Settle Railway Shopmen Question in Own Way

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—The report of the negotiations between representatives of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the National Union of Railwaymen to arrive at an understanding over the question of railway shopmen does not make very pleasant reading, since it does not reveal any better feeling toward each other than is shown by either of these organizations in their negotiations with their respective employers.

The difficulty, of course, is that both organizations stand for distinct and separate policies, and neither side betrays any anxiety to see the other fellow's point of view. Perhaps this is only natural in the case of the engineers, for the very excellent reason that they are fighting for existence; not that the question of railway shopmen in itself, if settled in accordance with the railwaymen's policy, would lead to the extinction of the engineering union, but if carried to its logical conclusion there would remain to the latter but a few scattered crumbs from the feast.

Matters of general disagreement between competing unions can usually be brushed over, "left over for future discussion," by diplomatic leaders; but the question of the railway shopmen simply refused to be laid aside on the dusty shelves, because closely allied to it is the ever-present consideration of wages. With all its complications (apparent and otherwise) removed, the question really boils down to this: which of the two unions shall negotiate with the railway management on behalf of railway craftsmen, the Amalgamated Engineering Union or the National Union of Railwaymen?

Solution Applicable Elsewhere

If an answer is found as applying to the engineers, a way is clear for a solution in regard to other trades; for there are boilermakers, coalmasters, painters, smiths, and any number of other craftsmen looking on with anxious eyes, bitterly protesting against the poaching proclivities of the railwaymen's organization. The root of the trouble goes right back to the amalgamation of the railway unions into what is now known as the National Union of Railwaymen, when that organization definitely proclaimed itself in favor of organization by industry and proceeded on the strength of several successes to enroll all and sundry, irrespective of craft, who were engaged in or around or in connection with the railway systems.

So successful were the railwaymen pursued their campaign so vigorous that their zeal to eliminate the non-unionist, that within a comparatively short time the National Union of Railwaymen has come to embrace a greater number of railway craftsmen than any other two craft unions. This fact explains in a measure the reason for cooperation by practically every union which has members employed in railway workshops.

Tentative Understanding Reached

Protracted negotiations between the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the National Union of Railwaymen had almost led to some kind of agreement or understanding when the former expressed themselves as unable to proceed further only in conjunction with other trades through the Engineering Trades Federation. To complicate matters, the negotiating committee of general managers of the railways, to whom application had been made by the craft organizations for the payment of "district rates and conditions" to their members in railway workshops, replied that it was unwilling to meet representatives of the craft unions to discuss matters, as in the committee's opinion no satisfactory result would be secured at a meeting that excluded the National Union of Railwaymen. It does not require a great deal of imagination to anticipate that a similar reply would reach the latter union in the event of a similar application for a meeting to discuss matters on behalf of the same work-people.

A further point of difference between the craft and the industrial unionists is the question of "district rates and conditions." In accordance with the rules of the craft unions, every district, arranged geographically, has its district rate; the larger engineering centers such as London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Belfast, enjoy a higher district rate than the majority

of the second-class towns, the district rate meaning a minimum wage below which no journeyman craftsman would accept employment. Then again there are certain major machines, certain classes of work, which are claimed for the skilled mechanics who, of course, must demand the district rates by the adoption of various methods, principally that of classification into grades; men who in an ordinary private engineering firm would receive 10 or even 20 per cent higher wages for their skill. In consequence of a stupid rule which precludes admission into a craft union of anyone not in receipt of the district rate, these railway craftsmen were denied membership into the unions catering for their respective callings, and were therefore precluded in the majority of cases from seeking employment elsewhere.

National Railwaymen Benefited

The effect of this extraordinary state of affairs was to strengthen the position of the railway companies by interfering with the ordinary economic forces that lead men to gravitate to the "biggest penny." And it was just here that the National Union of Railwaymen, with its policy of industrial unionism, stepped in and captured all the isolation policy of the engineers, the boilermakers, and other unions refused. In a word, the strength of the National Union of Railwaymen in the workshops is due entirely to the stupidity and shortsightedness of the craft unions.

On the merits of the contending unions to negotiate on behalf of the men concerned there is no fresh development; but the merits of the wages question is to be settled by arbitration by the Ministry of Labor, a procedure strongly resented by the railwaymen's organization, which indicates that it has not been heard of this unseemly squabble.

AMERICANS ANSWER NEW ZEALAND'S CALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A casual remark by the Prime Minister of New Zealand has had unexpected results. The government of the Dominion is spending several millions of pounds on the development of hydro-electric power, under a scheme that eventually will bring cheap power within the reach of almost every citizen. At the same time it is pushing forward railway construction at several points, is undertaking some big swamp drainage works and is considering plans for the construction of some important trunk roads.

The Prime Minister, surveying the program of works, said that there would be work in New Zealand for many engineers, and his remark found its way into a technical journal in the United States. The immediate consequence has been an astonishing flood of applications for employment from American engineers. Hundreds of letters have reached the Prime Minister of New Zealand from all parts of the United States. It appears that every city under the Stars and Stripes has engineers who would like to come to this country and assist the government in its plans of development.

The government, as a matter of fact, needs laborers more than it needs engineers. A year or so ago, the shortage of engineers was a serious matter, b. the demobilization of the expeditionary force had released all the men who had been withdrawn for military service. Places

can be found still for some competent and experienced electrical engineers in the service of the state, but the government's real trouble at present is to find the pick-and-shovel men.

"Dry Docks" of the Air

Airship sheds are costly buildings;

and the revolving shed, which is the only really efficient kind, costs an almost prohibitive sum of money. The mooring mast does not entirely dispense with sheds, but it does greatly reduce the number required, and it certainly renders the revolving shed quite unnecessary. With mooring masts, the shed need no longer be regarded as the normal place of harborage, but merely as a "dry dock" for repairs and overhauling. The mooring mast may be compared to the "quay" where the airship can be moored for prolonged periods—months, if necessary—in all kinds of weather, and can take on board or discharge cargo, passengers, and fuel.

"A certain number of skilled men will always be required at a base for periodically overhauling the airship and for maintaining the station. The present method of handling airships entails, in addition, the provision of a large landing party. For instance, to land a ship like the ZR-2 even in moderate winds necessitates a party of 300 to 400 men. But with the mooring mast, the number of men required is

BRITISH AIR WORK IS MAKING HEADWAY

Decision of Government to Suspend Aircraft Construction, It Is Explained, Is Merely Temporary to Insure Economy

By The Christian Science Monitor special aeronautical correspondent

LONDON, England—The American crew who have been in England for many months, training with a view to navigating the R-38, now, by the way, called the ZR-2, across the Atlantic, are now practically running Howden Airship Station, where they have been taking the R-32 out on practice flights.

It is expected that the ZR-2 will be ready to cross the Atlantic in June.

Despite the cold British official attitude toward airships, good work has been going on. It should be explained that the recent decision to hold up all airship work is merely a temporary measure for the sake of economy: it does not arise from any belief that there is no future for airships for peace purposes. Indeed, the opinion is very strongly the other way.

Airships that so far have been launched in England do not represent the most up-to-date practice.

They are not nearly so capable as, for example, the surrendered German L-71; but the ZR-2 should be superior to that vessel. British construction is certainly better than German, in which there is a disposition to sacrifice too much to lightness.

Some of the American personnel have been staying at Pulham airship station for the purpose of obtaining experience with the mooring mast, and, as a result, there is not much doubt that the American Government will regard mooring masts as part of the indispensable equipment of an airship line. Simple of operation though they are, they naturally require experienced men to man them. Although not absolutely necessary in general climates, such as the interior of Germany, Egypt, and many parts of the United States, they are required for a country like the United Kingdom. The Germans have never favored them; but the reason for that is the less pressing need: thus, the Bodensee, a small German commercial airship, traveled between Friedrichshafen and Berlin in 97 days out of a possible 100.

"Dry Docks" of the Air

Airship sheds are costly buildings; and the revolving shed, which is the only really efficient kind, costs an almost prohibitive sum of money. The mooring mast does not entirely dispense with sheds, but it does greatly reduce the number required, and it certainly renders the revolving shed quite unnecessary.

With mooring masts, the shed need no longer be regarded as the normal place of harborage, but merely as a "dry dock" for repairs and overhauling. The mooring mast may be compared to the "quay" where the airship can be moored for prolonged periods—months, if necessary—in all kinds of weather, and can take on board or discharge cargo, passengers, and fuel.

"A certain number of skilled men will always be required at a base for periodically overhauling the airship and for maintaining the station. The present method of handling airships entails, in addition, the provision of a large landing party. For instance, to land a ship like the ZR-2 even in moderate winds necessitates a party of 300 to 400 men. But with the mooring mast, the number of men required is

no more than eight or 10. And when the ship must be moved from the mast into the shed, a time of light wind can be chosen, when she can be handled by about 100 men drawn from those permanently retained on the station for general maintenance.

Reducing Sheds

Thus, the number of sheds required on a long route can be reduced to one at each terminus, and probably one would be sufficient, the other terminus having a mooring mast like the intermediate stations. This means an enormous saving in capital, cost and maintenance.

The simple mast erected at Pulham is a lattice steel girder, square in cross-section, about 100 feet in height.

At the top a circular platform forms the foundation for the receiving gear, and is reached by a steel ladder running up inside the mast. Water for ballast, petrol for fuel, and hydrogen

are conveyed by flexible pipes up the mast to the distributing center near the nose of the airship. The crew also get into the airship from the nose. Surmounting all is the rotating cone, which receives the nose of the ship. When moored in this way the airship swings easily round with the wind. And so secure is it that the R-32 has been moored at Pulham for weeks on end in all kinds of weather, needing no more attention than can be given by a couple of men, including the watchmen, whose duty it is to observe the vessels "trim" and make the necessary adjustments of ballast.

Method of Landing

The release of the airship is simplicity itself. The engines are started up, without putting in the clutches, which cause the propellers to revolve. Then, when everything is ready, one of the crew on the masthead removes the pin, and the airship at once soars clear. The propellers are then clutched in, and the ship gets under way. Bringing the ship in is almost as simple. On approaching the mast the airship drops a cable. This is then coupled to a cable already lying on the ground coming from the top of the mast and extending down the mast to a winch. The slack is hauled in, and the airship slowly brought up to the masthead, where it is secured.

Even so obsolete a ship as the R-32 is released and brought in during gusty weather with wind up to half-gale strength. But with the more elaborate mooring tower, which at present exists only on paper, its performance could be far surpassed; indeed, even the weather of the United Kingdom would, with this provision, never present any terrors to the efficient airship crew. But supposing during a voyage the weather became so bad that the ship could not be brought safely to the mooring mast? A natural question, but one that is satisfactorily answered.

It has been found that an airship, even with idle engines, can be secured by a simple cable as a sufficient height, say, 1000 feet, and be in no danger of sustaining harm or of hammering down on the ground at the end of the kite-balloon practice. A stream-lined balloon or an airship "trimmed" so that it lies at a slight upward inclination, and secured by the nose, tends to rise up into the wind like a boy's kite coming up into a gust. The experiment has been successfully tried with the R-32 and other British airships in store. So situated, the airship is quite safe, and it can be maintained in that situation until the weather moderates. Nor does this operation subject the cable or the ship to an undue strain. It is computed that the "pull" on the ship in no case exceeds a couple of tons.

LIQUOR NO INCENTIVE IN NAMING FAIR SITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Some resentment has been occasioned because of a suggestion that some place in British Columbia should be chosen as the location for the World's Fair of 1923 because this Province will then not be under the prohibition law. This

FAREWELL TO THE WAR MINISTRIES

Tremendous Scope of British Organizations Is Shown by Time Following War Before They Could Be Wound Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At least two years and five months after the armistice, "three war-time" ministries terminate their existence, an existence the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated. The tremendous scope of the operations of these ministries is shown by the length of time that has elapsed since the end of the war, before it has been found possible to wind them up. The Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Shipping and the Ministry of Munitions were all essential factors in winning the war, and although the activities of the Ministry of Shipping and the Ministry of Munitions were perhaps not so prominently before the "man in the street" as the work of the Ministry of Food, when all the facts are made known it will be seen that they played a large part in so checking the depredations of German submarines as not to cause the British citizen to tighten his belt more than was actually necessary.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work of the Ministry of Food may be gained from various figures which are now made public. At one time, for instance, it controlled 90 per cent of the food supplies of Great Britain, and its total turnover during its tenure of office approximated £1,200,000,000.

Colossal Transaction

Its transactions were so colossal that the Ministry claimed to be the biggest trading organization in the world, and the profit realized was not more than one per cent. The administrative expenses, according to Mr. McCurdy's last return during his appointment as Minister of Food, was £30,10d. for every £100 worth of food bought or sold, and the money voted by Parliament for the Ministry has been repaid with interest.

It will be readily realized that the task undertaken by the Ministry of Food was by no means an easy one, and doubtless mistakes were made, but the fact remains that although when the Ministry was first formed prices in Great Britain were higher than in any allied or neutral country, in two years prices fell from the highest to the lowest. Another interesting fact is that although at the beginning of its operations, the question of supplies was all important and national starvation had to be grappled with, so successful was the system of rationing introduced that in spite of the tremendous losses by submarines, at the time of the armistice food stocks were actually higher than in a normal year of peace. The work of the Ministry since the armistice has been to dispose of these enormous stocks and to prepare the way generally for entire decontrol.

"John Citizen" Fed

The Ministry of Shipping, with Sir Joseph Maclay as Shipping Controller, has played an equally important part in keeping John Citizen supplied with food and clothing, for all the activities of the Food Minister would have been nullified if Germany had succeeded in destroying the means of transport. The Ministry of Shipping was first formed at the beginning of 1917, as a development of an existing branch of the Admiralty responsible for sea transport. Its activities were considerably enlarged, and it not only engaged in shipping, shipbuilding and auxiliary services, but controlled and managed through agents, approximately three-quarters of the world's shipping. Vessels were built under the control of the Ministry of Shipping in the United Kingdom, United States, Japan, China and Canada; the transportation of the British and allied armies with all their supplies was arranged for, and it took over and managed the greater part of the former enemy mercantile marine. Many of the leading men from various branches of the shipping industry placed their time and services at the disposal of the Ministry of Shipping without remuneration.

That there was a real need for these services is evident from the fact that when the Ministry of Shipping came into existence, the German submarine campaign was at its height, and in April, 1917, had succeeded in sinking 500,000 tons of shipping. Orders were, therefore, placed for new ships in every available shipyard and private shipyards were extended. A large amount of neutral shipping was requisitioned or hired and every available means taken to make good the losses sustained by the submarine warfare.

A Large Staff

A work of such far-reaching character necessarily meant employing a large staff and at the end of November, 1918, no less than 1763 persons were engaged at headquarters, 910 of whom were women. There were also people employed in British and

foreign ports. These numbers have been steadily reduced until only a staff of 670 remains to be handed over to the Board of Trade, which will absorb the remaining duties of the Ministry. The receipts and payments for the two years 1919-20 amounted to an average of £27,900,000 a month and the salaries of the headquarters staff approximated £10,100 for every £100 dealt with.

The Ministry of Munitions with Mr. Lloyd George in charge began its work in June, 1915. Its activities increased with almost incredible rapidity, and its functions soon included not only the manufacture and supply of munitions, but the control of raw material, the provision of factories, transport and storage of products, and the administration of practically the whole engineering and chemical industries of the country.

Naturally the expenditure of the Ministry was enormous. Dr. Addison and Mr. Churchill followed Mr. Lloyd George and, after the termination of hostilities, Lord Inverforth took over the department. His work, of course, was of quite a different nature, and instead of being an organization for the supply and production of munitions, the Ministry became an agency for the disposal of the material in hand. Stores were disposed of in such widely situated places as the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Italy, the Balkans, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, Burma, East Africa and the Colonies, as well as the war areas and the occupied areas of Germany. The sale of surplus stocks is to continue, although the Ministry ceases to exist, but it will now be carried on under the supervision of the Treasury, while the manufacture of munitions will again be controlled by the services concerned.

MINORITY SOCIALISTS STILL IN PARTY RANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The national congress of the Norwegian Labor Party met recently in Christiania. Three hundred and forty-six representatives were present, besides guests from the Danish and Swedish Socialist parties. The relation of the party to the Moscow theses was taken up for discussion. The minority desires the Norwegian Labor Party to remain a member of the Moscow International, as it fully endorses the leading doctrines of the International, the dictatorship of the working class, and direct action as the decisive remedy in the fight for Socialism.

The minority keeps aloof from the Moderate Socialists, giving its reason as follows: "It is a matter of course that we keep aloof from the newly formed Social-Democratic Party and oppose it as all other antagonists. This attempt of disunion which the moderate Socialists have made by the formation of a party, and the danger to the growth of the labor movement it may involve, make it, according to our views, a peremptory duty to all revolutionary workers in our country—no matter what difference of opinion in details—to stand solidly together and form a circle round the Norwegian Labor Party."

According to this view it is the opinion of the minority still to remain in the ranks of the Norwegian Labor Party, namely, the Communist Party. It made a declaration of loyalty and was accepted as "good comrades." To this little minority belongs the whole parliamentary group of the party, the group lead by Mr. Hornstad and Mr. Lind. This group had either to leave the party and form a party of its own, or submit to the will of the party majority. It preferred to do the latter.

As to the relations of the party to the Moscow theses, 281 representatives were in favor of the report of the majority and 20 in favor of the report of the minority. Five representatives who voted against both reports were expelled. According to the voting, the present party name was kept unchanged, only with the addition "Division of the Communist International."

On the occasion of the new nomination and election act, the following resolution was passed: "The nomination of deputies of the Norwegian Labor Party will take place according to the rules settled by the national congress of the party. The nomination law of parliamentary elections of December 7, 1920, will not be used."

Educational work will be extended, and the claim of socializing will be advanced.

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WAGE SYSTEM IN BRITAIN CHANGING

Industry Is Showing Signs of Gradual Modification of the Relationship Between the Employer and Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—British industry shows signs of a gradual change in the relationship between employer and worker. Modifications in the status of the man and woman in industrial undertakings are already taking place. It is satisfactory to note that the improvements which can be observed, though on the lines advanced by those who have attacked the capitalist system, are yet due, not to "agitators" or revolutionary propagandists, but to the initiative—largely speaking—of great employers of labor.

Those familiar with the literature of the Guild movement will remember the book by S. G. Hobson entitled "The Wage System and the Way Out" in which the author (who is, by the way, the organizer of the Building Guilds in Great Britain) attacked the capitalist system on the ground that the status of the worker was a form of slavery (the term used was "wage slavery"). Though the analysis and reasoning employed in the book do not find universal agreement, it is still true to say that its emphasis upon the status of the worker, as distinct from his remuneration, was in harmony with much of the best political and social thought of today.

Democratization of Industry

Leading and responsible men are now to be found uttering arguments for the elevation of the employee to a higher level in the world of industry. The Archbishop of York, for instance, recently said, "Whether people liked it or not, the worker would increasingly demand in industry the same sort of a status that he had in citizenship. He would not consent to be a ruler in the state and a mere servant of the nation."

One of the most significant features in conditions of employment today is the great extension of the practice of payment for holidays. It is well known that the Building Guild has adopted the plan of treating every worker as a partner whose income is continuous, and not contingent upon the actual hours of work, fine weather, and other exigencies upon which the wage of building workers usually depends. But the development to which reference is here made is taking place in ordinary commercial enterprises.

It is estimated that at least 2,000,000 work people are now covered by agreements providing for certain annual holidays with pay. In some cases the method adopted is to establish a fund to which both employers and em-

ployees contribute, and the workers draw certain fixed sums for the various holidays. In other cases the firm makes a payment to the employees of a fixed amount, representing a certain number of days' wages, or, when piece-workers are involved, of an amount calculated on average earnings.

Payment for Holidays

An official of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed said recently that they were conducting an inquiry into the extent and development of the system. The inquiries are not yet complete, but printing, lead manufacture, sugar refining, electric supply, commercial road transport, match, export packing and process engraving are some of the industries in which employees are already granted an annual holiday with pay, as well as statutory holidays.

The period of these annual holidays is in the main six days, and they are usually dependent on 12 months' service. For shorter periods of service, correspondingly shorter holiday is allowed. In addition, the majority of workers connected with railways, tramways and other public utilities are paid for annual, in addition to statutory, holidays.

The soap and candle trades, coco and chocolate, asbestos manufacturing, quarrying, cement, paper making, tin-box making, chemical, pen making, paint, color and varnishing, flour-milling and glove-making are among some of the more important industries which have adopted the policy of allowing—under various conditions—an annual holiday each year on full pay. In many of these cases, however, statutory holidays are not paid for.

The Joint Industrial Council, covering the brush and broom trade, has made a recommendation urging all employers in the industry to grant a week's holiday with pay during the summer months, while the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers Association is among other large industries that are considering a similar proposal.

Employees Given Voice

It will be seen that the introduction of this system contains the germ of the idea of partnership. Admitted that the worker gets very little more than he pays for at present, yet it is obvious that once the practice of enjoying a holiday on full pay becomes general, and the feeling that he is part of the concern, even though to a limited extent, takes hold of the wage earner, there will be no bounds to the possible extensions of the innovation.

Wise employers are already seeking to interest their work-people in industry by giving them a voice in the arrangements and conditions under which they work, and by enlisting their help and cooperation. The wage system is undoubtedly undergoing gradual but far-reaching changes, and its worst evils are being subdued by the application of more humane ideals. The age of mastership is being replaced by the age of leadership.

COOPERATION AS A POLITICAL ASSET

Sir Alfred Yeo Advocates the Introduction of Christian Ethics Into Popular Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

-LONDON, England—Sir Alfred Yeo, Member of Parliament for one of the London districts, has been saying and writing some forceful things about the greater needs of public life. Sir Alfred is a notable figure in the House of Commons, and has had the pleasure of being the host to thousands of Americans who have listened to his historical review of the House and been personally conducted by him into all its secret places.

"The great need of the hour is for the House of Commons to lead the country, not in a religious revival but in an economic revival based upon the foundation of Christian ethics. If one cannot take one's politics to one's religion, there is a tremendous need to take religion to politics. Wanted—a new body of men, Crusaders, possessing a healthy discontent with the old order of things, who are righteously determined to interpret the needs of the age and make all things new."

Real Democracy Wanted

"We have had a political democracy and an industrial democracy. Both have failed because they could not establish a co-operative mind. We want a real democracy: to see in every human being the soul, and not the machine; to treat every human being, irrespective of rank and station, not as a cog in the wheel or as a pawn in the game, but as an indispensable member of the community.

"The solution to the world's unrest is a very simple one. It is not only the business of members of the House of Commons, but the serious business of all clean-minded citizens throughout the world. If we are to have a new world more near the Christian ideal, then let every man and woman help to build it. Stop all this useless grubbing and mischief making, this stupid exploitation and profiteering of war-broken men. A greater public honesty and integrity are essential for such a task. It can be done if we enlist the principles of Christianity for such active service. Then the horizon will soon loom with startling possibilities for social and a lasting peace. It is not enough for the members of Parliament to live and work as Christians, but let the whole nation go and do likewise."

NEW ZEALAND COAL MINERS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's coal miners, who admittedly have very good working conditions already, have presented new demands to the mine owners. They ask for a six-hour day, a five-day week, the abolition of piece work, a minimum wage of £6 a week, the abolition of the afternoon shift, a fortnight's holiday each year on full pay, and an effective voice in the control of the industry.

If these demands were granted, the actual time spent hewing coal by the miner would average from 20 to 25 hours per week. The men have not explained exactly what they mean by an effective voice in the control of the industry, but their idea appears to be the control of mines by committees representing the owners and the workers. The employers have not hesitated in rejecting these demands, and New Zealand appears to be committed to another period of turmoil in the mining industry.

The public men of the Dominion are finding the coal problem a very hard nut to crack. The miners are the most militant branch of organized labor. The output of coal is declining year by year, owing to stoppages, strikes, deliberately slow work and general disorganization. New Zealand, with rich and easily developed coal fields of its own, is importing coal from Wales, Japan, Australia and the United States.

These conditions have been prevailing for a long time, and one obvious deduction is that private ownership of the mines is a failure. But then the government has mines of its own and they cause industrial discontent just as freely as the private mines.

It appears probable that sooner or later the government will be persuaded to take over all the mines and place them in the hands of a board of management, which will contain representatives of the workers. But before that happens, the mine owners will make another attempt to attain industrial peace by the path of industrial war. They are going to fight the miners' organizations in the time-honored way. The community at large watches developments with an uneasy conviction that coal will be scarce and dear for a long time yet.

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AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL RECOVERY IS SLOW

League of Nations Committee
Afforded Real Opportunity to
Succeed in Country Where
Allied Governments Failed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The financial committee of the League of Nations made good progress recently when it met in Paris to discuss the Austrian problem committed to its care by the council of prime ministers in London. The League's financial committee is in fact as strong and efficient a body as one could wish. It is not composed of officials of the League or of the governments concerned; it is a business committee. Sir Henry Strasach, the chairman, is well known in London, and achieved a wider fame by his plan for centralizing the banking system of South Africa, which was adopted and put into practice by General Smuts' Government. The members are for the most part leading bankers in their own country, and the committee as a whole commands more confidence than most bodies of the sort.

It worked very hard; usually from soon after 10 in the morning until after 7 at night. Anyone who has ever taken part in an international conference will appreciate that nine hours a day at this exceptionally trying kind of work are only possible if the task in hand inspires a good deal of enthusiasm and zeal. There is every reason why this should have been so in this particular case. For Austria provides a wonderful opportunity for the League; if it can succeed where the allied governments in concert have consistently failed for two years and more, the League will be entitled to a great gain in prestige.

Time Required for Solution

The results of these discussions are not very encouraging to those enthusiasts who would like to see the Austrian problem solved in a fortnight or a month. But the results are all the more hopeful, because they show that the practical possibilities and necessities of the situation are at last being faced courageously. The Austrian problem is not to be solved by wizardry; and now that practical men have begun to tackle it, there is greater prospect of progress just because no attempt will be made to take more than one step at a time.

The conclusions of the committee are roughly as follows: The rehabilitation of Austria can only take place by stages; and the first move must be made in Paris nor in London but in Austria itself. So long as currency is as redundant as it is at present, it is no use attempting even to make a beginning. First, therefore, the printing press will have to be controlled, and an internal currency loan will have to be floated. There is little reason why such a loan should not be a success, if once people in Austria can be made to realize and believe that this is an essential preliminary to effective restoration later on. Next, when the currency has been purged, public finances must be controlled.

Economy Necessary

The Austrian Government has always been content to accept external control, if this were made a condition of help from the Allies. But it has been too tender-hearted to attempt even the beginnings of reform, by reorganizing and reducing the fantastic establishment of its civil service. Government servants will have to be reduced very drastically in number for the sake of limiting government expenditure; and the allied authorities will insist, after currency reform, that the permanent charges on the Austrian budget be reduced to a minimum, and that state servants no longer required should be pensioned off without further delay and given decreasing annuities in compensation.

After currency reform and budgetary control there will still remain, for a period, a margin of necessary imports (chiefly food and coal) which Austria will not be able yet to pay for by the export of her produce. At present these imports are made on government account, and are the chief cause of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SOUTHWARK BRIDGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A notable addition to the bridges connecting old London with the great residential district lying to the south of the river will be made when the new Southwark Bridge is open for traffic. For many centuries London Bridge carried the whole of the heavy traffic across the Thames and played a part as important in the military history as in the civilian life of the City from Roman times. Invaders fought their way across the wooden structure to be driven back with heavy losses or to remain within the walls as conquerors. Merchants brought their pack horses and later their roughly wheeled vehicles laden with goods and foodstuffs along the Dover road, and across the ancient causeway which traversed the boundless marshes of Southwark to jostle each other on the bridge's narrow way, and from the City pilgrims set out to join the companies waiting at the famous inns to go to Canterbury, and while the bridge was thronged with these passing streams the river below was alive with wherries conveying foot passengers more rapidly from side to side.

But enormous as has been the recent growth of South London what was true of the river banks in those far-off centuries is true today. South London comes to the City, North London does not go to the wide district which it still described distantly as "over the water." "Over the rye" was the expression used long ago, a term which remains in the name of an ancient church, St. Mary's Over the rye or St. Mary's Overy. It is true that for many centuries there were wealthy homes on the spacious wind-swept southern spaces. Romans had fine villas there whose remains are still discovered by occasional excavations. Rich religious foundations sprang up and sacred relics attracted pilgrims of a day. Great nobles had their homes there in Southwark's palmiest times. In the later centuries prosperous City men

built themselves homes on the slopes far to the south and numerous villages were scattered among the woods, spacious heaths, and orchards which extended far beyond the busy communities along the riverside. For hundreds of years Londoners found amusement at Banksy with its fairs, bear gardens, and theaters.

Southwark had for centuries an unenviable social record. It had dismal prisons, slum areas to which many a notorious rogue fled for safe refuge from the police, and in its later days it had the debtors' prison, the Marshalsea. But as a center of amusement it has long lost its vogue. Noblemen and prelates have deserted it. Of all the great religious houses Lambeth Palace alone remains. The memory of others survives in some parish church or the name of some dismal street. Ecclesiastically it has gained in some respect. It has a bishop of its own and the Church of St. Saviour, formerly St. Mary's Overy, its beauty dimmed by encroaching buildings, has become a cathedral.

Bermondsey retains and has developed its tanning industry, great railways have their centers here, trains crowded night and morning pass across the ugly bridges or tunnels beneath the river. The streets are alive with traffic, blocks of tenement houses, and congested areas contribute their workers to the warehouses, the transport firms, and the shops which supply the residents. But still it is mainly for North London that the southerner lives. His district is complementary not self-contained.

The villas in their gardens or in the handsome residential streets, the miles of lightly built and cramped but comfortable little homes, the low-browed,

continued deflation. They are paid for largely by "selling out the currency" to borrow a term from Professor Cassel. It is not possible to dispense with these imports, or even, for the present, to reduce them; but they will have to be prevented—if Austria is to recover—from acting as a continual drain and upon the currency. No other way of doing this remains but to obtain a direct advance from the governments of the Allies.

The Final Stage

At this third stage in the program of reform, the League of Nations is therefore driven to fall back on government help. This has been until now the chief obstacle to any proposed scheme for Austria; but the allied governments—with good reason—will be less reluctant than they are now to sanction the necessary advances. To propose an advance when Austria is already half-way toward recovery is a very different proposition from proposing an advance when the prospects of its being effective are so small.

This direct intergovernmental advance will have to be made without specified security. It can only be a general charge on the resources of the country, for the assets which the Reparations Commission has declared should be released will be required for the fourth and final stage—the issue of Ter Meulen bonds. The Ter Meulen scheme will not be brought into operation until after comparatively normal conditions have been restored. First the currency reform and funding loan, second budgetary equation and fiscal control, third a direct advance for necessary food and raw materials, finally the Ter Meulen scheme to promote the normal activities of trade throughout the customary channels. Clearly, then, it will be some time before the credit scheme itself can be tested in practice.

LARGE SEIZURES OF WINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California—Two raids recently made by R. F. Guswiler, prohibition enforcement agent, and O. V. Sexton, deputy sheriff, resulted in the confiscation of 3546 gallons of wine. The wines are valued at \$13,411, are said to be more than a year old, and represent two of the largest seizures made in San Diego County.

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These ultra smart hand made blouses are in great demand for wear with the tailored suit and the fashionable Tuxedo.

The showing includes very simple tailored models and others with dainty filet and Irish lace edges. One of the features of these blouses is the well fitting collar and cuffs. The materials are batistes and French voiles.

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for 70 years. Until then London Bridge bore all the traffic. Then Westminster Bridge was built. Blackfriars Bridge came 19 years later, and between 1816 and 1819, when South London had only begun to realize its possibilities, Vauxhall, Waterloo and Southwark bridges were built. There was a good deal of opposition when a company proposed to throw this last bridge across the river where it was narrowest and deepest, and the river authorities protested that it would be an obstruction to navigation. But there was no doubt that some near relief was needed for the congestion of London Bridge a quarter of a mile away, and the promoters of the new bridge carried the day.

As an engineering feat, Southwark Bridge added laurels to the engineer whose father had intrusted him with the main part of the work. John Rennie had to comply with the condition that the arches should be as wide as possible, but his design for a three-arched bridge was severely criticized by experts who insisted that the bridge would not be stable. He made an iron bridge, incasing the piers with granite blocks of a size hitherto unused for such construction, and his ingenious scheme for bringing those blocks from Scotland was one of his earliest triumphs.

But the bridge in action was a disappointment. It was one of the last to exact toll from its passengers, and it was never popular. Readers of Dickens will remember that the iron bridge was a convenient place for rendezvous and conversation. London Bridge was carrying 48 times as much traffic as passed over the Iron Bridge. A writer in 1862 describes it as "enjoying the reputation of being one of the finest erections of the kind in Europe" but adds unkindly that "it is one of the most unfrequented spots in the universe." A resident recalls its unpopularity 30 years ago, when one frequently saw it quite deserted except for the policeman on duty.

The great trouble as far as vehicular traffic was concerned was the steepness of the approach, especially on the south side, where it was one in 18. When the bill for the new bridge was before Parliament it was said that an employer would dismiss any driver if he found that he had taken his horses across Southwark Bridge, and it was acknowledged that the time had come for a new structure.

The foundation stone of the Iron Bridge bears an inscription saying that it was laid at "the glorious termination of the longest and most expensive war in which the nation has ever been engaged." The necessities of a much greater war held up for two years the building of the new bridge. Labor and material were diverted to more urgent needs, and many a time the contractors must have felt deep apprehension lest the work already done should be bombed by the raiding Zeppelins or aeroplanes so busy along this stretch of the river.

Time alone will show whether the new bridge, which is a great improvement on the old, will attract the mass of traffic for which it is designed. In the period of its building the nature of that traffic has greatly changed. A large number of the horses who would have found the old gradient too steep have disappeared forever from the

London streets, to be replaced by the heavy motor vehicles whose day is only beginning, and the new motor busses require the wide roadway provided.

The old Iron Bridge was one of the largest cast iron bridges in existence. This larger one is of steel. The three arches through which river craft steered a tortuous way have been replaced by five arches to match those of the bridges on either side. The worst gradient of approach of one in eighteen has been reduced to one in thirty-four, which is much better than that on the south of London Bridge. Its width has been increased from 42 ft. 6 in. to 55 ft., which allows for a 35-foot road and two footpaths of 10 ft. The cost of the Iron Bridge was £800,000. The new one cost from £350,000 to £400,000.

TEMPERANCE STUDY IN SWEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—A splendid work has been going on for years in Sweden for the cause of temperance, and the Chancellor of the University has now recommended that "Royal Majority"—that is, the government—should seriously reconsider the questions of instruction in temperance and the abuse of tobacco and coffee in the schools, with a view of such instruction being left in the hands of the teachers in physical culture. This move of the Chancellor of the University is undertaken because, in the meantime, a plan has been prepared for the establishment of a college for physical culture, and in that connection the appointment of teachers in physical culture at all the schools. Instruction in temperance must not be lowered so as to become quasipolitical business, but it must be undertaken by thoroughly efficient and capable teachers. Pending the building of a college for physical training, there should be no difficulty in finding suitable temporary premises.

PRINCE AXEL DESCRIBES TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Prince Axel of Denmark, son of Prince Waldemar and a nephew of Queen Alexandra, recently delivered a lecture at Horten on his service trip to the United States. The lecture was well received, and was followed by a social function, during which the hope was expressed that the interchange of lectures amongst the Scandinavian royal families might be continued. From Norway, Prince Axel proceeded to Sweden in order to repeat the lecture at Karlskrona, the chief Swedish naval center.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON PLEDGED FOR BANK LOANS

Amount Held in Southern United States Is Estimated as the Basis for Agreement on Financing Shipments Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—About one-third of the cotton now held in the cotton belt of the south is pledged to banks for loans, according to replies received to the questionnaires sent out to all the cotton-producing states by the Federal International Banking Company (Edge Bank) here. The figures, which were sought in nine states as a basis for reaching an agreement between bankers, cotton planters and the War Finance Corporation as to a method of financing shipments of the south's cotton abroad, are 1,444,565 bales held in these states and 582,368 bales pledged for loans. Of the 1,230 questionnaires sent out to many southern banks, 646 received no reply, 202 elicited partial replies, and 331 brought complete answers to all the questions.

These statistics show that of the cotton pledged to banks in these nine states, 105,233 bales are middling, or better; 225,728 bales are middling; 66,330 strict low middling, and 14,407 below middling. About half the cotton held averages long staple. Owners of 61,700 bales are willing to sell at present market prices; owners of 127,538 bales are willing to borrow up to 80 per cent of the present market level, and about two-thirds of the owners do not need, or are not interested, in loans on their cotton. Some surprise was produced in cotton circles here by this report, since the Federal Reserve Bank recently estimated that 60 per cent of the cotton in these nine southern states had been pledged to banks for loans.

Decrease in Acreage

Another preliminary report from correspondents throughout the cotton belt of the south, carefully collected, and the figures collected by several cotton firms in New Orleans, indicates that the decrease in acreage planted, or to be planted, in cotton this season is about 30 per cent as compared with the acreage figures furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture in July, 1920. A decrease of 30 per cent in the acreage, which is admitted to be a very conservative figure, means a loss of 10,708,000 acres, since 35,554,000 acres were planted last year. The acreage for the present year, on this basis, would be approximately 25,000,000, or somewhat less.

Causes assigned for acreage reduction by cotton planters, brokers, cotton associations, and banks in the cotton belt are:

"Unprofitable prices at which cotton is selling."

"Propaganda industriously conducted for months to convince farmers of the wisdom, not alone of curtailing acreage, but of diversifying their crops."

"Inability of the farmers to obtain the usual financial assistance from merchants and bankers."

Condition of Planting

The following information also is given by the report prepared by so many brokers, bankers and planters from so many sources that it doubtless is quite accurate:

"The open winter gave the season for preparing land and planting an early start in the central and southern sections of the cotton belt, and planting commenced early in the more southerly sections of both the western and the eastern divisions of the belt. In the northern half, the weather was less favorable and planting started late. Much of the benefit of early planting has been lost, owing to the unreasonable weather during April."

The following table shows the indicated decrease by states in acreage for the crop of 1921, as compared with the acreage by states as given in the Department of Agriculture's report for July, 1920:

State	Acre '20	Acre '21
Virginia	45,000	31,000
New Carolina	1,554,000	1,053,000
South Carolina	2,900,000	2,262,000
Georgia	4,972,000	3,553,000
Florida	127,000	2,297,000
Alabama	2,871,000	1,825,000
Mississippi	1,581,000	1,000,000
Louisiana	7,356,000	5,822,000
Texas	2,322,000	2,018,000
Tennessee	785,000	550,000
Missouri	148,000	111,000
Oklahoma	1,889,000	1,956,000
California	549,000	492,000
(Arizona, etc.)		
	51,644,000	34,946,000

BANKERS TO AID COTTON MEN

NEW YORK, New York—Local bankers promised financial aid in exporting cotton at a conference with the committee of southern bankers and cotton exporters, Eugene Meyer, managing director of the War Finance Corporation, said after the meeting.

"The committee discussed," Mr. Meyer said, "the details of the plan for making effective the offer of the War Finance Corporation to make advances on cotton under contract for export in future months. It was expected that very considerable advances to exporters or to banks that are financing exporters would be made available from the War Finance Corporation under this arrangement, with corresponding relief to southern cotton spot markets and southern banking institutions."

The committee also discussed the question of sales on credit to European countries in order that they may be able to purchase additional amounts of American products over and above what they are now able to buy for cash."

PLAN TO RESTORE TRADE EXPLAINED

Outline of Scheme of Barter and Credit Aimed to Revive Finance and Commerce in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Explaining his scheme of barter and credit which he has evolved with other economists in an attempt to revive European trade, Sir William Petersen has contributed a series of articles to The Compendium.

In the first of these, which appears in the current number, he states that the main scheme is that of using pre-war banking and trading institutions, headed by British interests through an international agency in London, and by a method whereby par of exchange can be established, the financial and trading business of which Berlin in pre-war days was the center would now be focused in London, and an impetus given to British trade, and confidence restored for international trade between the countries of Europe.

By this means contracts which at present are impossible will be made, and exchange of goods will result. It should be noted that quickness of transit means saving of interest; security of transit, saving of insurance; sterling basis of exchange means business. Under these proposals, he contends, very little new machinery would be created, but the old organizations, which have fallen apart and become paralyzed, would be linked together and given new life and vitality with a new orientation through London.

If action on the lines of the above proposals were taken, Sir William considers that inter-European trade intercourse would revive, with resulting productivity and purchasing power in Europe, this being essential to the revival of British trade and employment. With increased productivity in Europe, especially of foodstuffs, world decline and fluctuations would be minimized.

British exchange, especially with America, would become more favorable as a result of smaller import of food and raw material from America, and bettering of the continental exchanges, which at present artificially depress British exchange with the United States of America. Political stability in central and eastern Europe would be strengthened, continental trade being the surest guarantee of continental peace.

SHORTS DOMINATE NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The market was irregular yesterday, declines somewhat outnumbering advances. Shorts dominated the session, their operations causing substantial losses among the speculative issues. Mexican Petroleum was exceptionally strong in the final hour, but rails and popular industrials were more adversely affected by the rise of call money to 7 per cent. The greatest upturn of the day was registered by International Paper, while American Bosch Magneto, with a drop of 2%, Kelly-Springfield, which declined 2%, led the downward movement. The day's sales aggregated \$31,900 shares.

The close was heavy, at a slight rally from low: Chandler 75, up 4%; International Paper 66 1/2, up 4%; Steel 84 1/2, up 1/2; American Telephone 106 1/2, up 1 1/2.

AUSTRIA WILL NEED LONG-TIME CREDIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland—The Finance Section of the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee of the League of Nations, which examined the proposals made by the Austrian ministers with regard to the amount of the loans required by Austria, reports that, in order to be effective, the allied suspension of Austria's obligations to them should be for a period of not less than 20 years, that Austria's economic restoration is dependent to a large extent upon her ability to trade freely with other countries, and that a speedy settlement of the division of the debts of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is important.

The Austrian Government must itself, however, adopt the most stringent measures for the improvement of its financial situation. Various measures to this end are suggested, and the Finance Section proposes that in carrying them into effect, it should have the trusteeship for the management of Austrian assets. The Finance Section is unanimous that the work to be accomplished is entirely proper to the League of Nations.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—The Standard Oil Company of New York for the year ended December 31, 1920, reports after depreciation, sundry reserves and federal taxes of \$39,405,631, equal to \$5254 a share on the \$75,000,000 capital stock, against \$42,165,109 or \$57.52 in 1919.

Income account compares as follows:

	1920	1919
Net earn.	\$39,405,631	\$42,165,109
Dividends	12,000,000	12,000,000
Surplus	27,405,631	31,165,109

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, May 12, 20, July 13, 24, October 13, 30, December 14, 13, January 14, 22. Spot steady; middling 13.05.

LEAD PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, New York—The American Smelting-Refining Company has advanced its price of lead 1/4 cent to 5 cents a pound at New York.

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Manufacturers' Figures Firmer and Conditions Better, but Retailer Is Criticized for Taking High Price Public Pays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is quite evident that the wholesale shoe buyers are, on the whole, satisfied with the extent of the liquidation basis upon which manufacturers have settled for future operations. In a broad way this deflation averages 50 per cent from top figures prevailing during the war.

Some retailers, however, still continue their war-time course, or nearly so, dropping prices on obsolete styles, or shading them a little on others.

Many of them seem determined to take advantage of the high views of consumers, whose idea of quality is based on high prices. Therefore, the manufacturer and wholesaler find their efforts to exploit business hampered by the unwise continuance of retailers in demanding a price which, in some instances, runs as high as 200 per cent above the invoice cost.

The Boston shoe manufacturing market is active in many departments. In a general way the factories are busy, and those specializing ladies' footwear are booking new business for July shipment only.

All grades are reasonably low in price, but in some deflation has dropped too close to current stock quotations for any advances to go by unnoticed. Conservatism is still conspicuous, even among the larger buyers, so progress is but moderate.

Chicago, St. Louis, and other large shoe districts are credited with a surplus of men's and children's staple footwear, much of which has been thrown upon the market at a sacrifice, but modest shoes are sold ahead of receipts.

As a finale of the week's activities, now under consideration, it is no exaggeration to assert that the shoe business, country wide, is gradually developing into a condition dependent and safe for ordinary transactions, styles being the principal thing.

Packer Hide Market

There has been some trading in the packer hide market, but rather moderate when compared with the April spurt. The condition is partly owing to the packers' optimistic view of things, causing a firmer attitude, which may be subject to criticism.

Large sales since last report are as follows:

Yr ago	Cts	Cts
12,000 Jan 1 to Dec 31 nat evns	5	28
2,500 Nov-Dec 20 ex-1c nat stars	9	26
4,800 Nov-Dec 20 ex-1c nat stars	10	26
3,000 Jan-Feb 10 nat stars	8	25
12,000 Jan Feb Mar light-ex-light	7.8	31-32
Texas steers	1,800	Mar-Apr Butterbrand steers
1,500 April Butterbrand steers	10	33

While the market shows quite a bit of recovery since the close of April, prominent tanners feel that the packers are going faster than is commensurate with safety, as too much haste in advancing prices would check trading, unless, of course, the demand for finished leather should become normal, with flitting promises.

That the packers' position has been greatly improved goes without saying, and with a slaughtering much under that of a year ago must make them feel quite themselves again; at least they show more courage.

As a matter of fact, there are fewer hides in storage today than there appeared likely to be from an April viewpoint, so with a near to a clean-up on all grades except native steers, and native cows, the packers can see more clearly their entrance into the non-grubby season, with the feeling that the worst is over.

The future seems encouraging to all packers, but regular tanners believe it would be unfortunate if hide prices were to go higher than holders could maintain them, for any recessions would spoil what confidence the tanners have in the present range of values, and shatter the feelings of all kinds of trades that the stability in raw stock had at last been established.

Leather Markets

The conspicuous feature in the leather markets is the firmness of prices, and next in order is the sold-up condition of certain grades of upper leather, particularly that of colored calfskins.

Sole leather is moving daily, and tanners are encouraged by the increasing size of the average transactions. Briefly, the situation is as follows: Hemlock, first quality overweight, is in good demand at 38 cents, seconds bringing 28 cents to 30 cents. Union backs, tannery run, light, and medium weights are active at 50 cents for steers and 45 cents for cows. Oak backs, clean and prime, sold at 55 cents last week, prime, and bonds, for the finders' trade, from 80 cents to 85 cents. The entire sole leather market looks better, acts better, and is better, and so are prices.

The calfskin market has assumed almost a normal aspect. Light weight skins, in tan and mahogany shades, are well sold up in the top grades at about 55 cents, though some tanners are asking an advance of 5 cents for futures. Blocks are quite prominent in the trading also, quotations ranging from 45 cents for the top selections down to 20 cents for job lots. Back finishes are over the rush, as their season is on the wane.

Chicago dealers report a growing demand for both colors and blacks, with more business in the heavier weights than the eastern markets are booking.

Prices are much firmer for the better

ITALIAN BUSINESS CONDITION BETTER

Reduction in Paper Money; Wholesale Prices Decline; Exchange Improvement Shows Stronger Economic Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—According to reports from Italy the Italian Government has reduced note circulation to 110,000,000 lire, from January 1 to March 31. Paper in circulation is 20,000,000 lire, or 500 lire per capita. It is believed 1920-21 will show a deficit in expenses over revenue of 4,000,000,000 lire. This is not considered excessive. At this rate it is the expectation that the 1921-22 budget should balance, with all expenses covered. These budget estimates include interest on external debt owing Great Britain and the United States, totaling 20,000,000 lire.

In the latest shipment there was \$5,000,000, said to be the first of a series to be made by Great Britain to aid in the retirement of its 5% per cent bonds maturing November 1 in this market. It was consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents for the English Government.

The British maturity here this fall amounts to \$150,000,000 and is a 5% per cent secured loan dated November 1, 1918, the last half of an issue of \$300,000,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland notes, the first half of which was paid on November 1, 1919. Approximately \$45,000,000 of the notes have been purchased in the open market, retired and canceled.

The balance is to be paid at maturity.

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The British maturity here this fall amounts to \$15

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WISCONSIN HAS TWO VETERANS

Badgers Expect to Make a Good Showing in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Tennis Meet This Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—Lawn tennis, like baseball and track, has been greatly handicapped at the University of Wisconsin due to adverse playing conditions. Coach G. E. Linden has been compelled to pick his squad of eight men largely through the ability shown by them during former years, since the work has been greatly restricted indoors.

Although the Badgers may make a comparatively poor showing during the early season because of their late start, Coach Linden believes they will prove formidable contenders in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet at Chicago, May 26 to 28.

Two veterans are again available. They are W. M. Fanning '22 and R. C. Gottfredson '22. Fanning is a "W" man in tennis, and was one of the Cardinal's mainstays last year. While Gottfredson did not compete in the championship tournament, he showed up well in the doubles with Fanning in dual meets, and should prove a valuable team mate for the latter on this year's squad.

The Badgers have lost H. B. Taylor, captain of last year's squad, M. L. Brorby and L. A. Cox through graduation. Although their absence will be quite a loss, Coach Linden has in T. A. Tredwell '23, N. S. Aagesen '23, and W. T. Pickard '21, three newcomers who showed good form last year. Pickard is a senior who is competing out for the first time. As members of last year's freshmen team, Tredwell and Aagesen did exceptionally well in competition, and showed that they were of variety caliber. They are among the four best men out for the team.

Other candidates who have made the squad are D. M. Bailey '22, W. R. Neisser '21, and E. P. Meyer '23. Neisser was on last year's varsity squad, and Meyer played on the freshman squad last year. Bailey, who is a transfer from Iowa State College, is eligible for the first time this year. The Conference schedule is as follows:

May 14—Northwestern University at Evanston; 16—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; 21—University of Chicago at Chicago; 26—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championships at Chicago.

WASHINGTON LOSES TO IOWA STATE NINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—Batting two pitchers for a total of 10 hits, Iowa State College defeated the Washington University baseball team here Monday by a score of 11 to 1. H. C. Morris '22, recruit right fielder for Iowa State, was the star of the game. In the second inning he drove in two runs with a hit and was responsible for two more scores in the eighth inning with a single. One hit and Washington errors gave Iowa State two runs in the first inning. Washington made its only score in the third.

In the last half of the fourth inning Capt. Montague Lyon '21 went into the box for Washington. He kept the Ames hits scattered for several innings, but in the eighth he weakened, allowing four hits which, combined with errors and bases on balls, netted Iowa State six runs. The support behind J. M. Bailey '23, Iowa State pitcher, was slight until the ninth inning. Fast work by the Iowa State fielders kept the Washington hits down to four. Bailey faltered in the ninth, but two put-outs at third and one at first prevented the rally from materializing. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Iowa State ... 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 6 x—11 10 2
Washington ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4 6
Batteries—Bailey and Petty; Whitaker, Deolt, Lyon and Thompson, Burke, Umpire—T. F. McPartland. Time—1h. 48m.

ANOTHER MEET FOR BRITISH ATHLETES

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton and Cornell universities have called to Oxford and Cambridge universities an invitation for a track and field meet to be held at New York on or about July 29. The American universities would combine their teams for the meeting and face a united team from the English institutions.

The meet, it was explained here, would take the place of two dual meets—one between Princeton and Oxford and the other between Cornell and Cambridge—which were proposed in a recent cablegram from B. G. D. Rudd, head of the Oxford University Athletic Club.

SECRETARY RUBIEN TO SAIL THURSDAY

NEW YORK, New York—Amateur athletic authorities, who will represent the United States at international sport conferences in Geneva and Lausanne this month, will sail from here within a few days.

F. W. Rubien, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, leaves tomorrow aboard the Mauretania, which also will carry the United States tennis team abroad for foreign championship competition. G. T. Kirby, president of the American Olympic Games Committee, sailed on the Olympic Saturday, and J. D. MacCabe of Boston, Massachu-

sets, another Amateur Athletic Union official, will follow soon.

A vast amount of work confronts these delegates, who will consider acceptance of records, recommendations for future sport programs and control.

All three will attend the meeting of the Olympic games committees of various countries which will precede the conference of the International Olympic Games Committee. The International Committee will award the Olympic games of 1924, which it is generally expected will go to Paris.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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MISSOURI DIVIDES WITH KANSAS STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—The University of Missouri baseball team defeated the Kansas State Agricultural College nine Saturday by 6 to 1. The Black and Old Gold batsmen made 15 hits of George Hewey '21, Aggie pitcher, but a slow field held Missouri to 6 runs. The Kansas State hitting was kept widely scattered by J. E. Smith '23, the Black and Old Gold pitcher. The five hits came in five different innings.

Each team made a double play, the Aggies in the ninth inning and the Black and Old Gold in the sixth. The latter play was an unusual one. With one man out, E. L. Griffith '23 was on first base and W. E. Dickerson '21, the next man to bat, hit a fly to Robert Lam '21, Missouri, shortstop, who dropped it purposely. He threw the ball to the first baseman, who also dropped the throw but forced Griffith to try for second base. He was forced out, but Dickerson, thinking that he had been out at first, started away, and Lam ran over and tagged him for the third out. The game was postponed.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Missouri ... 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 — 6 15 0
Kansas State ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1 5 2
Batteries—Smith and Kellar; Hewey and Guiffoyle. Umpire—Quigley. Time—1hr. 57m.

The Aggies won their first game of the season Friday when they defeated Missouri, 7 to 2. The Aggies assumed an early lead, scoring one run in the first inning, another in the second and still another in the fifth before the Black and Old Gold scored a single run. The Black and Old Gold scored their two runs in the sixth inning when W. E. Williams '22 singled and stole second base, and C. J. Lowrance '21 scored him with a single. Lowrance scored the second run when the error of E. L. Griffith '23 was safe on the field. The Black and Old Gold pitcher, became unsteady in a run. E. R. Cowell '21 had already scored, after getting a base on balls, and Griffith was safe on a fielder's choice. Again in the eighth inning the Aggies combined four solid singles for two runs. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Missouri ... 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 2 x—7 6 2
Kansas State ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 3 3
Batteries—Otto and Guiffoyle; Fichlin, Luther and Simpson, Kellar.

CHICAGO BEATS THE RED SOX

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago won yesterday's game from the invading Boston Red Sox 4 to 1. U. C. Faber pitching for Chicago, held the Red Sox to six hits and threatened a shutout until the eighth, when Boston scored their only run. The Cleveland lost their first game with Washington when they failed to overcome the early lead set by the Senators. Washington scored five runs in the opening inning. The World Champions threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they drove J. Shaw from the box. The Philadelphia v. St. Louis game was postponed.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 x—4 10 0
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 6 2
Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Bush, Russell and Ruel. Umpires—Owens and Chill.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 7

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland failed to overcome Washington's lead in yesterday's game and lost, 9 to 7. Washington opened their first game of the season in the West by scoring five runs in the first inning. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning but were stopped after they had driven J. Shaw from the box and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington ... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland ... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 — 7 12 8
Batteries—Shaw, Acosta and Guarino; Uhle, Bagby, Caldwell, Oldenwald and O'Neill. Umpires—Wilson, Nallin and Dineen.

FOUR GAMES IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE

CHICAGO, Illinois—In opening the fifth international series of baseball games with Waseda University of Tokyo, Japan, yesterday, at Stagg Field, University of Chicago scored a 22, recruit right fielder for Iowa State, was the star of the game. In the second inning he drove in two runs with a hit and was responsible for two more scores in the eighth inning with a single. One hit and Washington errors gave Iowa State two runs in the first inning. Washington made its only score in the third.

In the last half of the fourth inning Capt. Montague Lyon '21 went into the box for Washington. He kept the Ames hits scattered for several innings, but in the eighth he weakened, allowing four hits which, combined with errors and bases on balls, netted Iowa State six runs. The support behind J. M. Bailey '23, Iowa State pitcher, was slight until the ninth inning. Fast work by the Iowa State fielders kept the Washington hits down to four. Bailey faltered in the ninth, but two put-outs at third and one at first prevented the rally from materializing. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 x—4 7 0
Waseda ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 6 2
Batteries—Crisci and Yardley; Taniguchi and Kaji. Umpire—Edwards.

AMERICAN GOLFERS ON HOYLAK LINKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE

LONDON, England—The United States amateur golfers, who have arrived here to compete in the British championship, which starts May 23, got right down to practicing almost immediately after their arrival. They proceeded to the Hoylake Links and played a round Monday. They were followed by large galleries and gave a fine display of golf. All the players expressed themselves as delighted with the course, and spectators expressed admiration for their record made by H. O. Crisler '21.

The Japanese were at a disadvantage in base running. They hesitated to slide, and became excited when caught between bases. Crisler's three-base hit in the third inning resulted in the run that started Chicago scoring. Waseda's runs were made in the fifth and ninth innings. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 x—4 7 0
Waseda ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 6 2
Batteries—Crisci and Yardley; Taniguchi and Kaji. Umpire—Edwards.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE

Pittsburgh 17 4 .510
Brooklyn 15 8 .652
Boston 12 6 .467
Chicago 10 9 .526
Cincinnati 9 14 .391
Boston 8 13 .380
Philadelphia 6 14 .300
St. Louis 5 294

RESULTS, TUESDAY

Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2

St. Louis, 7; New York, 6

Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 2

GAMES, TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston

St. Louis at New York

Cincinnati at Brooklyn

Chicago at Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Four western clubs met the eastern teams of the National Baseball League yesterday. G. C. Alexander, Chicago pitcher, scored a victory over Philadelphia by 6 to 2. S. F. Baumgartner was driven from the box in the second inning and J. Keenan, who relieved Baumgartner, was also driven from the box in the eighth. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago ... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia ... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 — 2 7 3
Batteries—Alexander, Freeman and O'Farrell; Baumgartner, Keenan, Weinert and Peters. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

G. H. RUTH SCORES NINTH HOME RUN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

WON LOST P.C.

Cleveland 15 .682

Washington 12 .571

New York 10 .556

Detroit 12 .525

Boston 8 .490

St. Louis 7 .400

Philadelphia 7 .383

Chicago 6 .323

RESULTS, TUESDAY

Chicago & Boston, 1

New York & Detroit, 1

Washington & Cleveland, 7

Philadelphia at St. Louis (postponed)

GAMES, TODAY

Boston at Chicago

New York at Detroit

Washington at Brooklyn

Philadelphia at St. Louis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pittsburgh

won its first game in the east yesterday 5 to 2. Pittsburgh scored twice in the fifth inning, then drove Joseph Oeschger Jr. from the box in the eighth when they scored three more runs. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E

Pittsburgh ... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 — 5 9 1

Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 — 2 9 0

Batteries—Alexander, Freeman and O'Farrell; Baumgartner, Keenan, Weinert and Peters. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

terday, 6 to 2. Chicago hit S. F. Baumgartner who opened the game for Philadelphia and drove him from the box in the second inning. J. Keenan, who followed Baumgartner, was also driven from the box in the eighth. The score by innings:

In

PRINCETON HONORS ALBERT EINSTEIN

Degree Conferred by University on Distinguished Physicist Who Begins Series of Lectures on His Theory of Relativity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Before a gathering of prominent scholars, John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, on Monday conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Prof. Albert Einstein.

Mr. Hibben made a short opening address in German, in which he formally welcomed Professor Einstein to the university. This was followed by the formal Latin salutation speech delivered by Dean West of the Graduate College.

Professor Einstein then gave the first of a series of five lectures on his theory of relativity.

"In your writing," said Mr. Hibben, "you have with intrepid thought speculated upon the possibility of a finite and yet unlimited universe. Whether this universe is finite or infinite it is not for me to say. Certainly, however, there is a world, which has no limits whatever. This is the world of the spirit, to which you belong by unquestioned right."

Meaning of Relative Motion

"What we mean by relative motion in a general sense," said Professor Einstein, "is perfectly plain to every one. If we think of a wagon moving along a street we all know that it is possible to speak of the wagon at rest and the street in motion, just as well as it is to speak of the wagon in motion and the street at rest. That, however, is a very special part of the ideas involved in the principle of relativity."

"The question is this: Is there any unique state of motion—we can speak of it in that general way—which corresponds to absolute rest? Is there a certain thing which we can speak of and say that it is absolutely at rest? The answer involves the whole theory of relativity."

"In the ordinary treatment of mechanics, we know that we can speak of all systems, if they are moving with respect to each other in uniform and rectilinear motion, as equivalent systems. The laws of mechanics are just the same if we refer them to a system which is moving with uniform and rectilinear velocity with respect to our first system with uniform and rectilinear motion must be expressed by exactly the same laws. And that statement enables us to find out what measured lengths in one system will be when measured with respect to our second system. It also enables us to find out how measured time in one system will come out when measured in respect to another system."

"The thing that we have to do is to express mathematically the relation between the coordinates and time measured in one system, which we can say is at rest, and another system which is in motion. It was Lorentz who first found how all measurement of lengths and time referred to one system must be expressed when we wish to refer them to another system."

"And that, then, is the principle of relativity which states that the laws of all physical phenomena must be of the same form when referred to two different systems which are moving relatively to each other with uniform rectilinear velocity."

DRURY GOVERNMENT COMPLETES SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Drury Government, which, it was forecasted,

would not last more than six months,

has successfully completed its second session.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, in proroguing the second session of the Fifteenth Ontario Legislature, was able to state in his speech from the throne that the deliberations of the assembly "have been marked by a confidence which makes for the strength and success of the community." Altogether the session which has just concluded lasted 63 days, or eight more than last year. No fewer than 143 new bills were enacted.

"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children reports that

prohibition has resulted in a ratio of

decrease of 42.3 per cent in the number

of cases handled by this society in

which intemperance is the chief factor.

A policy which produces such results appeals very strongly to the women

of the Commonwealth."

With reference to the statement of

the Constitutional Liberty League to

the effect that the New York experi-

ence thus far shows the courts con-

cerned with cases most of which can

never be reached, Mr. Davis said:

"No parallel exists between the pres-

ent New York situation and that which

would result from the passage of the

pending Massachusetts code. It was

true that during the first few days

under the New York code a very large

number of arrests were made but the

difficulty in securing evidence in-

creased. Then too, the City of New

York has a population of approxi-

mately 6,000,000 or about twice that

of the entire State of Massachusetts.

Situation in New York City

"While New York City has magis-

trates' courts, courts of special ses-

sions, courts of general session, sup-

reme courts, police courts, courts of

the City of New York and one or two

others of original jurisdiction, the

trial of liquor cases is apparently all

forced into the courts of general ses-

sions, the judges of which do not dif-

fer materially in number from the

number sitting in the Superior Court

in the City of Boston, which has only

about 750,000 population.

"I understand that Governor Miller

has suggested supplementary legisla-

tion which would give the courts of

special sessions jurisdiction and in-

sure a summary trial without the

necessity of impaneling jurors in all

cases. I am also told that the district

attorneys in New York seem to be

unanimous in the opinion that the en-

actment of such a bill would entirely

do away with any congestion in the

courts. This bill would put New York

in about the same relationship to these

senses of the velocity of light, with the assumption that there is one unique system which we can speak of as a system at rest.

Test of Simultaneity

"The only thing that we are left with, then, is to assume that the as-

sumption that we have made in for-

malting our ideas of motion are

fundamentally wrong. And the par-

ticular features of our fundamental

ideas which we have got to change

are, first of all, the definition of what

we mean by two simultaneous events.

If we have two events which take

place at different places, what ex-

actly do we mean when we say that

these two events are simultaneous?

In order to test whether they are

simultaneous or not we have to make

use of the principle of the propaga-

tion of light."

The definition which we shall in-

clude in order to define simultane-

ous events depends upon our assump-

tion of the constancy of the velocity

of light. Suppose that we have two

events taking place at different places

just half way between the two events,

and we say that the two events are

simultaneous if that observer observes

that these two events are simultaneous

for him, and that definition is to be

the definition of simultaneity of events.

Measured Lengths

"Now there is another assumption

which we have made in our ordinary

ideas, and that has to do with mea-

sured lengths. We ordinarily suppose

that the length of an object that we

measure is wholly independent of its

state of motion. That, however, is

purely an assumption and whether it

is so or not will have to be tested by

the consequences of the special the-

ory of relativity."

Everything comes to this. We re-

fer all physical phenomena to a sys-

tem of coordinates and to a way of

measuring time. Suppose that we

have our physical phenomena referred

to some particular system of coordi-

nates. The special theory of relati-

vity states that physical phenomena

referred to any other system of co-

ordinates which are moving relatively

to our first system with uniform and

rectilinear motion must be expressed

by exactly the same laws. And that

statement enables us to find out what

measured lengths in one system will

be when measured with respect to

our second system. It also enables

us to find out how measured time in

one system will come out when mea-

sured in respect to another system."

The remonstrance, if correctly re-

ported in the Boston press, states that

the bill was originally drawn by the

attorneys of the Anti-Saloon League,

who have a stake in the bill, and that

they are being asked to withdraw it

from the bill.

It is not clear why the bill is to be

withdrawn, but it is clear that the

bill is to be withdrawn.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, May 12.
To those who use the typewriter Calligraphy may not be a very interesting subject. But those who have seen the exhibition at the Grolier Club should change their minds. In the exhibition room are shown specimens of Calligraphy from the earliest times, and so fine are they that, in some instances, it is hard to determine the difference between it and draughtsmanship. One overlaps into the other. It would be well if certain eminent authors of the day could see this exhibition of Calligraphy; but some would not do so. It is curious that three of the most eminent living writers write the best hands. Much penmanship does not seem to have any effect on the copperplate handwriting of G. Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett.

While I was talking with an expert, the intrusion of an acquaintance changed our conversation to the subject of Extra Illustration, which, of course, means taking a book like Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" and adding an immense number of illustrations to it. This is a fascinating occupation for a person with leisure; but it means that one must destroy a number of books to make a favorite as fully illustrated as possible. One of the bibliophiles with whom I was discussing the subject of Extra Illustration was quite angry about the custom. "It's a pernicious habit," he said; "I've known a rascal to destroy a hundred and fifty books in order to extra-illustrate one."

A very interesting volume will be published this year by the Authors Club of New York. It is the custom of this club to issue once every 25 years a remarkable publication containing contributions by the members of the club. One hundred copies are printed, and each article, story or poem is signed by the author. Any evening at the Authors Club you may see a writer busily signing his 100 copies. The first issue of this "Liber Scriptorum" was published 25 years ago, in 1896.

Good new authors arise so quickly nowadays that it is difficult to keep pace with them. I have just been reading "Zell" by Henry G. Alkman. It is a remarkable small-town story, the first small-town story that I have read offering the reader gleams of light amid the decaying realism. It is really quite pleasant to find the hero soliloquizing on the last page, "At least I have not shirked. At least, I am no more pretense of a man." This is Mr. Alkman's second novel. His first, called "The Groper," was published in 1919.

An advantage of writing a literary letter is that I am always adding to my store of information. Marjorie writes to me: "Your article on Mr. Sinclair Lewis you say that you do not know what a gallus is. When suspenders are beautifully padded and finished with white tape Americans call them braces. When they are made of elastic webbing in a bold stripe or rosebud pattern they are called suspenders. When they are fashioned of anything from a piece of twine up (or down) and attached in their fashions by a nail or a clothespin, etc., we are apt to speak of them as galluses if we mention them at all. I dare say Belinda knew all along. You should have asked her." I did; but I am enough of a man to distract a woman on man's attire. I withdraw all my distrust.

I have also received a letter from Alice in reference to my remarks on "The Rosary" by Mrs. Barclay. Says Alice, "Did you intend to imply that 'The Rosary' was only now becoming popular in America? Everybody, including myself, was reading it in 1911. A new group of high-school girls attack the popular fiction of every period, I imagine; so such a book as 'The Rosary' is out at the libraries." Alice is also informed that the size of the Dodge Macknight water colors is 18 inches by 24 inches.

How strange it is that people should dislike the human note in criticism. Here is a writer in a contemporary complaining that Heywood Broun, Literary Editor of the New York Tribune, writes so much about himself and his friends. The complainer might also have included H. S. the buoyant Heywood Broun's small son. A result of this human note in his criticisms is that people read them, and buy the books he praises. It is better to cheer than to chide, and nine out of ten readers prefer cheerfulness to solemnity.

It is strange and satisfactory to find how good poems go voyaging around the world. In a western paper I find this:

"Will some one of your readers furnish the complete poem of which the following is an extract:

I was a peasant of the Polish plain,
I gave my life for freedom,
This I know,
For those who bade me fight
They told me so."

I cannot remember who wrote this poem, but I recall where it appeared and when. It was published in the London Nation in the early days of the war. Everybody quoted it, and I heard a great actress recite it in a drawing room with poignant effect. Years later a scrap of it turns up again in a western paper.

Do not believe all I read in the newspapers, but I do want to believe the following: That, at a recent session of the Legislature of Nebraska, the Senate and the House passed a joint and concurrent resolution declaring John G. Nierhardt Post Laureate of Nebraska.

During the war R. B. Cunningham, name Graham was sent by the British Government to the Republic of Colombia on a mission to buy cattle

and horses. He signalized the opportunity by making a study of Cartagena, the ancient seaport of Bolivia, and he has just published one of his romantic personal books called "Cartagena and the Banks of the Sinu." It is a delightful travel history volume.

To Straight Statements I have added the following:

All South Americans seem to know by intuition that democracy without good manners is impossible, and that rudeness, in speech or insolence is a sure sign of social slavery. Throughout the continent, in all the varying republics, a South American, even though quite unlettered, is a gentle man—that is, a man who without servility can talk to any other human being on an equality. Votes, citizenship, reading and writing, knowledge of a profession or a trade, yet leave a man a boor, unless social equality between man and man makes true citizens. Few people of the Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic races seem to take this in, and strive by self-assertion to supply what they do not possess. (From "Cartagena," by R. B. Cunningham-Graham)

Among the new books that I should like to read are:

"Later Essays 1917-1920," by Austin Dobson.

Because Austin Dobson is a master of English eighteenth century modes and manners; and in these essays his hand shows all its old cunning.

"A Confession and What I Believe," by Leo Tolstoy.

Because Tolstoy was an honest man, and everything his brooding, peering heart and brain wrote on this subject is valuable.

"The Emperor Jones," "Diff'rent," "The Straw," by Eugene O'Neill.

Because O'Neill is the most promising of American dramatists, and it will be curious to see how "The Emperor Jones" reads.

Q. R.

AN ITALIAN CRITIC

Ariosto, Shakespeare and Cornelia. By Benedetto Croce. Translated by Douglas Ainslie. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.50.

Croce has for some time been regarded as the foremost thinker in Italy. A man of wealth, able to consecrate himself to fruitful leisure, serving the kingdom as senator and the nation as a man of letters, he has stamped himself upon the thought of Europe as a personality of marked independence, originality and power of self-expression. He can treat philosophy without dullness, can write literature without becoming wishy-washy or futilely abstract, can act the critic without the worse than useless display of erudition and pedantry that proves the bane of so much so-called scholarly writing. As his earlier writings have shown, and as this new book proves in ample fashion, the noted Italian is the champion of a newer criticism, whose office is "to discern and to point out where lies the poetic motive and to formulate the divisions which aid in distinguishing what is proper to every work." Such an attitude will have little use for the traditional literary genres. Indeed, it proclaims that "every true work of art is incomparable, and contains in itself its proper perfection." He is no believer in so-called artistic objectivity. "As though things existed outside the spirit," he exclaims in his pregnant essay upon Ariosto, "and it were possible to take them up in their supposed objectivity and to externalize them by putting them on paper or canvas. The theory of art for art, when taken as a theory of merely fanciful pleasure or of indifferent objectified reproduction of things, should be firmly rejected, because it is at variance with and contradicts the nature of art and of the universal spirit."

English readers will naturally be interested in the essay upon Shakespeare—a stimulating, pertinent piece of criticism that really adds something new to the incessant flow of works upon the immortal poet. Croce is the avowed enemy of the philological abuse of conjecture. He studies that Shakespeare who is in the plays and nowhere else. He reads no philosophy into the works of a man who, as the works themselves reveal, had no fixed world-outlook. He emphasizes Shakespeare's sentiment as the true generator of the plays. Though he recognizes in the poet a certain literary tendency in his inspiration, he declares that "Shakespeare does not cease to be a poet, because he is never altogether able to separate himself from himself. Everywhere he infuses his own thoughts and modes of feeling, those harmonies, peculiar to himself, those movements of the soul, so delicate and so profound."

The translator's preface is superfluous, and his presentation of a bouquet to himself is all the more regrettable because the version (and this may be said of all that Mr. Ainslie has done from Croce) is really fine, fluid, even though an awkward paragraph creeps in here and there, as, in fact, it does in Croce's work.

IN THE SOUTH SEAS

The Islanders of the Pacific: Or the Children of the Sun. By Lieut.-Col. T. R. St. Johnston. London and New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Most of the books that have recently been written on the South Sea Islands have been rather fanciful in style. "The Islanders of the Pacific," however, depends for its interest not on any extravagance of language, but on the attractiveness of the facts themselves. The book, indeed, is a record of customs rather than a series of picturesque descriptions. Its merit is indicated in the author's preface where he says, "I have tried to work out answers to the natives' problems from the natives' point of view." It is, of course, a highly controversial book. Its very title is provocative and question-begging to those inclined to disagree with Mr. Tardieu's contentions.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Truth About the Treaty. By André Tardieu. Foreword by Edward M. House. Introduction by George Clemenceau. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$4.

The one criticism above all others, which must be made of Mr. Tardieu's book, and it is not necessarily an adverse criticism, is that it is almost overwhelmingly French. Perhaps it would be an exaggeration to say that in Mr. Tardieu's opinion, France could do no wrong and Mr. Clemenceau could never be mistaken; but this is certainly the impression which is very generally conveyed. The reader first gains a hint of it in Mr. Clemenceau's introduction; indeed, before that, in Mr. House's foreword, for does not Mr. House declare that in his opinion Mr. Tardieu was "in all truth the one nearly indispensable man at the conference"? But Mr. Clemenceau, in his introduction, makes it clear that Mr. Tardieu considers "the truth about the Treaty" to consist inevitably in a justification of the French attitude in regard to its substance and its making.

For those who strongly opposed the French attitude, and steadily refused to be converted, neither Mr. Clemenceau nor Mr. Tardieu has any mercy or respect. Thus, speaking of Mr. Keynes' "Economic Consequences of the War," Mr. Clemenceau writes: "With some knowledge of economics, neither imagination nor character, Mr. Keynes (who was not alone in his opinion) unrelentingly opposed the abusive exactions of the Allies (read: of France and of her delegates, whose most elementary demands prevailed only with difficulty) in the name of an alleged regard for the capabilities of Germany." One can imagine how Berlin welcomed the aid thus tendered. As has been remarked, however, to say that Mr. Tardieu's book is "tremendously French" is not necessarily an adverse criticism. It is very valuable, indeed, to have the French point of view thus clearly set forth, while nothing can take away from the value of the unquestionable historical data with which the book is so liberally supplied.

As to Mr. Tardieu's style, it is altogether delightful. Vivid is the only word to describe the way in which the story is told. Long passages are cast in the historic present, conversations are given verbatim, whilst, if it is necessary to express the views of Mr. Clemenceau or Mr. Lloyd George on a certain point with peculiar force, they are generally presented in the first person. This method at first inclines the reader to suppose that Mr. Tardieu is actually quoting from some official document. Sometimes, no doubt, he is, but generally he is simply writing a speech after the manner that Thucydides made so popular over two thousand years ago.

Quite frequently, however, the writer is evidently recording a scene or a conversation, either from his own vivid recollection or from actual notes taken at the time. In such passages, Mr. Tardieu appears at his best. Thus describing the final triumph of Mr. Clemenceau's efforts to secure unity of command along the whole allied front, in the March of 1918, he says:

On March 25, everybody met at Doullens. While General Haig was talking to Generals Syring and Plumer, MM. Polyclair, Clemenceau and Loucheur were in the Place du Marché with General Foch. The latter, in rapid and vigorous sentences, outlined a situation in the cause for which he had been fighting.

"Look here," he says, "they are pulling your leg. Don't let 'em."

And the Marshal smiling, answers:

"All right. I will call off my dogs of war."

It is but another triumph for tact and the Tiger. The next moment Mr. Clemenceau is seen telephoning the result of his interview to Mr. Potocar, and next morning he informs Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson that the matter is settled, "that there has been a mutual understanding that Marshal Foch is sorry, and that all is well. The two heads of governments let the matter drop. Thus, thanks to Mr. Clemenceau, thanks to his firm and prudent stand, stands the great moral influence with his colleagues, the incident is closed."

IV

To many people the chapter entitled "How the Allies Will Be Paid" will be the most interesting as it is certainly the most topical. Mr. Tardieu, of course, has no doubt whatever as to Germany's ability to pay the full amount demanded of her and of the entire possibility of the Allies being paid without any undue dislocation of the international economic situation. The average reader may be somewhat dismayed by the tremendous array of figures with which Mr. Tardieu confronts him, but far more important than mere figures will be found the fact which the writer reveals so conclusively, that Germany, far from being sunk in a veritable quicksand of economic stagnation and difficulty, is already embarked on the tide of a great revival.

Mr. Tardieu, by means of German documents and statements of the most specific character, shows conclusively that Germany, very early in the war, foresaw and prepared for the full amount demanded of her and of the entire possibility of the Allies being paid without any undue dislocation of the international economic situation. The average reader may be somewhat dismayed by the tremendous array of figures with which Mr. Tardieu confronts him, but far more important than mere figures will be found the fact which the writer reveals so conclusively, that Germany, far from being sunk in a veritable quicksand of economic stagnation and difficulty, is already embarked on the tide of a great revival.

Minutes fly—everyone waits around eating sandwiches taken from General Pétain's car. At noon Lord Milner arrives. Again very briefly Mr. Clemenceau takes to him, and Milner goes in alone to General Pétain, whom he talks ten minutes. At twenty minutes past twelve the general conference begins. After a statement of the situation in which by his clarity and confidence General Foch wins the admiration of the French, he says:

"We will not withdraw. We will fight."

"We must not indicate a line of retreat, or everyone will take it. We must hang on—we must hold fast. We must not give up another metre of ground." —Rearmament, October, 1914.

Mr. Clemenceau listens. He mutters:

"C'est un brouillard."

Minutes fly—everyone waits around eating sandwiches taken from General Pétain's car. At noon Lord Milner arrives. Again very briefly Mr. Clemenceau takes to him, and Milner goes in alone to General Pétain, whom he talks ten minutes. At twenty minutes past twelve the general conference begins. After a statement of the situation in which by his clarity and confidence General Foch wins the admiration of the French, he says:

"If General Foch will consent to give me his advice, I shall be very glad to follow it."

There is no question yet of unity of command. Mr. Clemenceau is not satisfied. He rises and takes Lord Milner off to a corner of the room; then General Pétain:

"General Foch. These are brief apart talks, in which short words are exchanged. This is to be done to catch General Foch to General Pétain and entice him with liaison with the British."

Mr. Clemenceau answers sharply:

"That's not what we are talking about! What Foch needs is an independent post from which he can control."

General Pétain, a fine soldier, interjects at once:

"Everything you decide will be well done."

Then Mr. Clemenceau sits down again. He takes pencil and paper. He writes, and as he writes he reads aloud. He uses his hands when he speaks. He has used since the morning to define the battle which had to be won before Amiens:

"General Foch is charged by the British and French Governments with coordinating the British and French operations before Amiens."

General Foch sits down again.

He rises and takes Lord Milner off to a corner of the room; then General Pétain:

"General Foch. These are brief apart talks, in which short words are exchanged. This is to be done to catch General Foch to General Pétain and entice him with liaison with the British."

Mr. Clemenceau answers sharply:

"That's not what we are talking about! What Foch needs is an independent post from which he can control."

And he scratches out the last words, for which he substitutes "on the Western front."

III

Mr. Tardieu's book is replete with such vivid pieces of writing. Indeed,

it must be said of his effort that

it is one of the most quotable books

which, so far, has been written on

the great happenings in Paris, during

the first half of 1919. It is, of

course, a highly controversial book.

Its very title is provocative and question-

begging to those inclined to dis-

agree with Mr. Tardieu's contentions.

Again and again the reader, it may be ventured, unless he is like Mr. Tardieu, an enthusiastic Frenchman and supporter of Mr. Clemenceau, will be inclined to take umbrage at the truly impressive uniformity with which France and "The Tiger" are presented as being in the right. Mr. Clemenceau's struggle against moderation, his struggle to secure the acceptance, unmodified, of the military clauses of the Treaty, his struggle on the separation question, and on the left bank of the Rhine, quest all reveal Mr. Clemenceau as the great hero of the situation, knowing what he wanted, and winning, with astounding tact, his way to victory.

All this, however, after a time, the reader comes to accept with an everlessening desire to criticize adversely. Many other people have written what they conceived to be the truth about the Treaty, and very often, they are not in agreement with Mr. Tardieu. The reader must decide for himself, but, however he decides, he will continue to be grateful to Mr. Tardieu for stating his view and stating it so de-

Tardieu, with an incisiveness which leaves no doubt as to the facts, insists, in much that same way as did Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, quite recently, that the hope of the world lies in the union of "the three great democracies—France, Great Britain, and the United States." He maintains, as far as the United States is concerned, that the events of the past six or seven years have proved conclusively that there are European situations from which America cannot, whether she wishes it or not, remain aloof. "So," he adds, "just as long as the American people never have to live again through an emergency such as led 2,000,000 of the French, British, and the United States still have duties to fulfill. These duties cannot be fulfilled unless the union of the three nations endures."

EFFICIENT SERVICE

A History of the Transport Service. By Vice-Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander of Convoy Operations in the Atlantic, 1917-19. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$4.

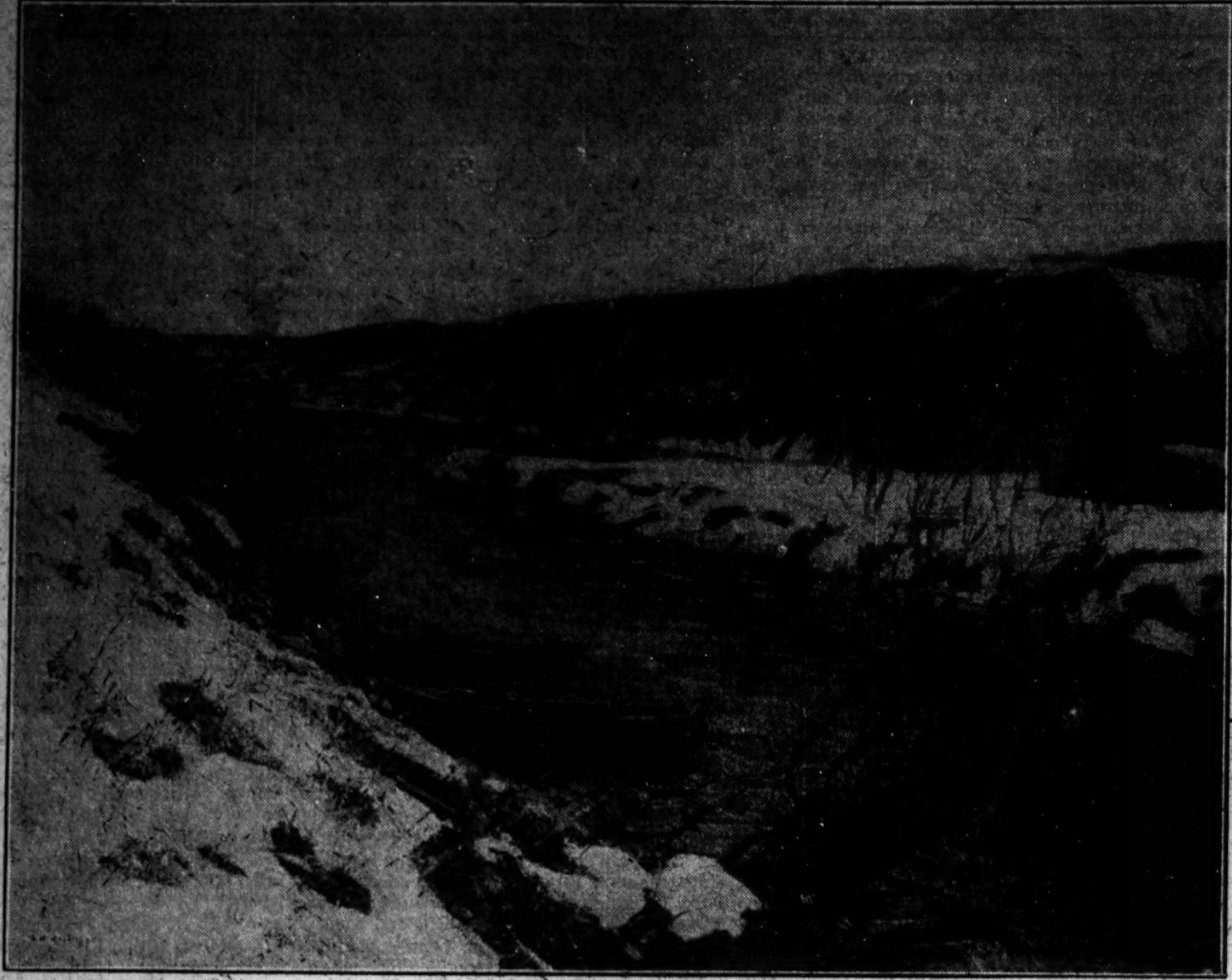
The Germans believed, and they had good reason to believe, that the United States did not transport a large army to France or deliver it there the necessary supplies. To review the essays of Mr. Max Beerbohm, who is a man of letters and as such, is a man of letters and as such, is a man of letters and as such

THE HOME FORUM

These Were My Pets

"It is sweet on awaking in the early morn to listen to the small bird singing on the tree," writes Richard Jeffries in "Field and Hedgegrow." "No sound of voice or note is like to the bird's song; there is something in it distinct and separate from all other notes. The bird upon the tree utters the meaning of the wind—a voice of the grass and wild flower, words of the green leaf; they speak through that slender tone. Sweetness of daw and rifts of sunshine, the dark hawthorn touched with breaths of open bud, the odor of the air, the color of the daffodil—all that is delicious and beloved of spring-time are expressed in his song. Genius is nature, and his lay, like the sap in the bough from which he sings, rises without thought. Nor is it necessary that it should be a song; a few short notes in the sharp spring morning are sufficient to stir the heart. But yesterday the least of them all came to a bough by my window, and in his call I heard the sweet-briar wind rushing over the young grass. Refreshing fall the golden rays of the sun; a minute only, the clouds cover him and the hedge is dark. The bloom of the gorse is shut like a book; but it is there—a few hours of warmth and the covers will fall open. The meadow is bare, but in a little while the heart-shaped celandine leaves will come in their accustomed place. On the pollard willows the long wands are yellow-ruddy in the passing gleam of sunshine, the first color of spring appears in their bark. The delicious wind rushes among them and they bow, and rise; it touches the top of the dark pine that looks in the sun the same now as in summer; it lifts and swings the arching trail of bramble; it dries and crumbles the earth in its fingers; the hedge-sparrow's feathers are fluttered as he sings on the bush.

"I wonder to myself how they can all get on without me—how they manage, bird and flower, without me to keep the calendar for them. For I noted it we carefully and lovingly, day by day, the seed-leaves on the mounds in the sheltered places that come so early, the pushing up of the young grass, the succulent dandelion, the cotyledon on the heavy, thick clover, the trodden chickweed despised at the foot of the gatepost, so common and small, and yet so dear to me. Every blade of grass was mine, as though I had planted it separately. They were all my pets, as the roses the lover of his garden tends so faithfully. All the grasses of the meadow were my pets; I loved them all; and perhaps that was why I never had a 'pet,' never cultivated a flower, never kept a caged bird, or any creature. Why keep pets when every wild free hawk that passed overhead in the air was mine? I joyed in his swift, careless flight, in the

*"The Ferry," a painting by Edward Redfield*

Photograph by Peter Juley, N.Y.

throw of his pinions, in his rush over the elms and miles of woodland; it was happiness to see his unchecked life. What more beautiful than the sweep and curve of his going through the azure sky? These were my pets, and all the grass. Under the wind it seemed to dry and become gray, and the starlings running to and fro on the surface that did not sink now stood high above it and were larger. The dust that drifted along blessed it and it grew. Day by day a change; always a note to make. The moss drying on the tree trunks, dog's mercury stirring under the ash-poles, bird's-claw beds of beefeet lengthening; books upon books to be filled with these things."

An Intimate View of Stevenson

At Vailima, in the latter part of the year 1882, I began keeping a journal, putting down from time to time bits of Mr. Stevenson's conversation, characteristic sentences and stories. Two large volumes were filled in time, from which I publish the following extracts with some misgiving, for, as will be seen, they are of their nature fragmentary and disconnected. Much that would make them more comprehensible is of too intimate and personal a nature to print, and it would only be possible to render them more consecutive by weaving them into some sort of biography or narrative which it is neither my province nor my desire to do.

Feb. 25th, 1883.

"We are at sea on our way to Sydney. Louis took advantage of our stop at Auckland to call on Sir George Grey (the veteran ex-Governor and ex-Premier of New Zealand) to ask his advice on Samoan affairs. He described his visit when he came back to the ship. . . . He received me in the quietest, coolest manner, heard me with the most extraordinary patience, saying nothing. Again and again I felt ashamed—but still pressed me to go on. He said: 'Let me give you a piece of advice from my own experience—pay no attention to attacks, go on doing what you are doing for the good of Samoa; the time will come when it will be appreciated, and I am one of the few men who have lived long enough to learn this.' Then looking at me with his curious blue eyes and a kind of faint smile, 'the worst of my anxiety is over,' he said. 'When I see the fire in your eye, and your life and energy, I feel no more anxiety about Samoa.' I told him it was certainly time I put my hand to the plough, and nothing would make me leave but deportation. He nodded his head at me for quite a considerable time, like a convinced mandarin. 'You may have thought you stopped at Samoa on a whim. You may think my old-fashioned, but I believe it was Providence. There is something over us; and when I heard that a man with the romantic imagination of a novelist had settled down in one of those islands, I said to myself, these races will be saved.'

"I have been writing to Louis's dictation the story of 'Anne de St. Ives,' a young Frenchman in the time of Napoleon. Some days we have worked from eight o'clock until four, and that is not counting the hours Louis writes and makes notes in the early morning by lamp-light. He dictates with great earnestness, and when particularly interested unconsciously acts the part of his character. When he came to the description of the supper Anne has with Flora and Ronald, he bowed as he dictated the hero's speeches and twirled his mustache. When he described the interview between the old lady and the drover, he spoke in a high voice for the one, and a deep growl for the other, and all in broad Scotch even to 'comme' (commune).

"When Louis was writing 'Ballantrae' my mother says he once came into her room to look in the glass, as he wished to describe a certain haughty, disagreeable expression of his hero's. He told her he was actually expected to see the master's clean-shaven face and powdered head, and was quite disconcerted at beholding only his own reflection.

"I was sitting . . . with a book, this evening, when he asked me to read aloud. 'Don't go back,' he said; 'start in just where you are.' As it happened, I was reading 'The Merry Men'; he laughed a little when he recognized his own words. I went on and finished the story. 'Well,' he said, 'it is not cheerful; it is distinctly not cheerful.'

"In these stories, I asked, 'do you preach a moral?'

"'O' not mine,' he said. 'What I want to give, what I try for, is God's moral.'

"Could you not give 'God's moral' in a pretty story?" I asked.

"It is a very difficult thing to know," he said; "it is a thing I have often thought over—the problem of what to do with one's talents." He said he thought his own gift lay in the grim and terrible—that some writers touch the heart. He clutched at the throat. I said I thought 'Providence' and the

Guitar a very pretty story, full of sweetness and the milk of human kindness.

"But it is not so sweet as 'Markheim' is grim. There I feel myself strong."

"At least," I said, "you have no mannerisms."

"He took the book out of my hand and read it. It was a wonderful clear night of stars." "Oh," he said, "how many, many times I have written a wonderful clear night of stars!"

"But I maintained that this, in itself, was a good sentence and presented a picture to the mind. 'It is the mannerisms of the author who can't say "says he" and "says she" that I object to, whose characters hiss, and thunder, and ejaculate and syllable—'

"Oh my dear," he said, "deal gently with me—I once fluted!"

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"We are at sea on our way to Sydney. Louis took advantage of our stop at Auckland to call on Sir George Grey (the veteran ex-Governor and ex-Premier of New Zealand) to ask his advice on Samoan affairs. He described his visit when he came back to the ship. . . . He received me in the quietest, coolest manner, heard me with the most extraordinary patience, saying nothing. Again and again I felt ashamed—but still pressed me to go on. He said: 'Let me give you a piece of advice from my own experience—pay no attention to attacks, go on doing what you are doing for the good of Samoa; the time will come when it will be appreciated, and I am one of the few men who have lived long enough to learn this.'

Space became saturated with light; the shadows dissolved as though swallowed up by the open furrows and the masses of foliage; and in the hazy mist of dawn, humid and shining rows of mulberry trees, waving lines of cane-brake, large square beds of garden vegetables like enormous green handkerchiefs, and the carefully tilled red earth, became gradually more and more defined.

The sounds which fill the night had gradually died away; the babbling of the canals, the murmur of the cane-plantations, the bark of the watchful dog.

The huerta was awaking, and its yawning were growing ever noisier.

The crowing of the cock was carried on from farm-house to farm-house...

From the corrals came a discordant animal concert; the whinnying of horses, the lowing of gentle cows, the clucking of hens, the bleating of lambs, the grunting of pigs . . . all the noisy awakening of creatures who, upon feeling the first caress of dawn, permeated with the pungent perfume of vegetation, long to be off and run about the fields.

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Along the high road there came creeping rows of movable black dots, strung out like files of ants, all marching toward the city. From all the ends of the vega, resounded the breaking of wheels mingled with idle songs interrupted by shouts urging on the beasts; and from time to time, like the sonorous heralding of dawn, the air was rent by the furious braying of the donkey protesting so to speak against the heavy labor which fell upon him with break of day.

Along the canals, the glassy sheet of ruddy crystal was disturbed by noisy lashings and loud beating of wings which silenced the frogs as the ducks advanced like galley ships of ivory, moving their serpentine necks like fantastic prows.

The plain was flooded with light, and life penetrated into the interior of the farm-houses.

Doors creaked as they opened; under the grape-arobs white figures could be seen, which upon awakening stretched out, hands clasped behind their heads, and gazed toward the illumined horizon.

The stables stood with doors wide open, vomiting forth a stream of milk-cows, herds of goats, and the nags of the cart-drivers, all bound for the city. From behind the screen of dwarf trees which concealed the road, came the jingle of cow-bells, while mingling with their gay notes, there sounded the shrill "arré, arré" urging on the stubborn beasts.

At the doorways of the farm-houses stood those who were city-bound and those who remained to work in the fields, saluting each other.

Good-day!

And after this salutation . . . silence fell again if the passer-by were one unknown; but if he were an intimate, he was commissioned with the purchase, in Valencia, of small objects for the house or wife.

The day had now completely dawned.—"The Cabin." Blasco Ibáñez (tr. by Francis H. Snow and John Garrett Underhill).

A Truly Great Man

A truly great man never puts away the simplicity of a child.—Chinese.

Investment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All men seem more or less concerned about what they choose to call investments, though just what really constitutes investment may be unknown to most of them. Some are busily occupied all their earthly days endeavoring to acquire more and more expert knowledge of just one particular kind of investment, but one and all are apparently engaged, most frequently, to the exclusion of the others, in trying to further their own particular ends. Might it not well be said, that no two men, outside of Christian Science, approach the subject of investment from exactly the same viewpoint? While one individual may be trying to work out a way of investing his weekly earnings so as to purchase the greatest possible amount for the least possible outlay, in order to save thereby, another will be just as active, or perhaps more so, in trying to discover ways and means of investing his savings, so that he may be reasonably assured of a greater return than a bank offers its depositors. In the last analysis, while both of these illustrations may seem extreme, they are nevertheless typical of the way in which humanity generally looks at investment.

The man Mind knows is, and must ever continue to be, absolutely sustained by his Maker, for man is the perfect likeness or manifestation of divine Principle, God, good, and therefore one with Him. This ideal man, whom all must come to know, ever continues to be blessed, nourished, and upheld in his entirety and perfection, by that bountiful, limitless understanding of God's goodness and tender care, which is given him because of his invariable relationship to Spirit, God. This perfect man, the Christ idea or Christ-man, the man in the street, guided entirely by the five personal senses, is utterly unable to discern, for mortal mind, the suppositional opposite of the one and only immortal Mind, is blind indeed to the undying realities of being. What, therefore, this so-called mind calls man, is in every conceivable way, exactly like itself, filled with suggestions of limitation, sickness, and inharmony. Because of this, and the fear of extinction, the accumulation or plethora of money, or that which represents it, is deemed to be the most important investment. It erroneously contends that by this means whatever is requisite for the continuance of a mortal sense of life, namely, physical existence, can be acquired or made use of.

The mesmeric fear of starvation, and death, Jesus told us plainly, must be overcome and not submitted to. It is the erring sense that would have men accept matter as substance which must be seen for what it is, blind supposition. This, Christian Science shows us how to do, by revealing God, Spirit, as the only true substance. Storing up more and more of the false sense of substance, matter, in barns of mortal mind's making, whether called money, credit, stocks, bonds, or anything else, will never enable anyone to learn what true investment is, but an understanding of what constitutes the realm of reality, the idea of Mind, will, when made active, cause every aggressive suggestion which is offered as investment, to vanish into its own nothingness.

Investment, according to Webster, is the putting out of money, so as to result in increase or profit. What has man that God has not given him? Then to use what Mind has given him so as to be worthy to receive more, is the very highest sense of investment, and this means that what spiritual understanding each one has attained he must keep continuously active, so as to result in that increased assurance of the omnipresence of God, good, which is expressed as health, happiness, and holiness.

The Bible is literally filled with illustrations of this view of investment. Take, for instance, the lesson taught by Elisha to the widow, in II Kings iv., the feeding of the multitude by the Master, the tribute money from the fish's mouth, the manna in the wilderness. All will, however, be tried, and must prove for themselves, whether they are accepting the false or the true sense of investment. Even Jesus had to resist the promptings of the one evil, or belief of evil, after his forty-day sojourn in the wilderness. If we would truly be his followers, we too must be able to resist every offer of evil to invest in its illusory wares, its false promises of great returns, by refusing to accept it as having either power, presence, or intelligence, and knowing that God, Mind, is all power, all presence, all intelligence.

Every argument of evil or the carnal mind, which Paul so rightly says, "is enmity against God," is, of course, based upon this erroneous premise: that there is in Mind, consciousness, a creation which is utterly opposite to that shown us in Genesis i, 26, 27; Psalms viii, 4-6; Hebrews ii, 6-8. This lying mind continues to foist its own lie or likeness as fact or truth, and elicited this saying of the Master, that the devil, evil, "was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him." When, however, it is seen "though but faintly, that God is All-in-all, that He is Mind, the all-embracing, all-inclusive One and only One, and evil is seen to be what it is, the suppositional opposite of good, the whole structure which it vainly strives to rear as to investment, is seen to be

but the perverted notion of that which truly constitutes investment.

Christian Science discourses to those who are seeking the truth, not only what is true about investment, but also each and every idea of Truth. It does this by showing us how to put off the false concept of creation, or the old man, and to put on the new man, the man exemplified by Christ Jesus. Writing of this, Mrs. Eddy tells us on pp. 291-292 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, that "Good demands of man every hour, in which to work out the problem of being. Consecration to good does not lessen man's dependence on God, but heightens it. Neither does consecration diminish man's obligations to God, but shows the paramount necessity of meeting them. Christian Science takes naught from the perfection of God, but it ascribes to Him the entire glory. By putting off the old man with his deeds, mortals 'put on immortality.' Thus to be truly consecrated to God, good, is to gain a higher and higher sense of investment, and understanding of that which really is.

Sweeps the Rain in a Mist

Sweeps the rain in a mist
Of rose and amethyst,
Up from the purple sea,
Scented deliciously . . .

Comes the pale, delicate sheen
Of the awakened green,
The moss to the shaded nook,
The laugh to the throat of the brook.

Startles the emerald bough
With exquisite notes the thrush,
Liquid, rapturous, clear.
Straight through the sunset—heat!

"Beautiful, beautiful, sweet!"
Oh, hear the notes repeat!
"Beautiful, beautiful, sweet,
Sweet—sweet—sweet!"

—Ella Higginson.

Wit and Humor

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character; wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

"Pin-Pricks"

LORD NORTHCILFFE has performed a good service for both the United States and Britain by calling attention, as he did at the dinner for American business men in London the other night, to "pin-pricks" in the American press as one of the influences that promote misunderstandings between England and the United States. His utterance was neither for nor against either country exclusively; it was for the clear benefit of both. What he imputed to the American press directly, he admitted was also only too common in the English press. Thus in frankly facing the facts, and discussing them good-humoredly, yet with a reasonable regard for the feelings of those who might be hit, he was exemplifying the very proceeding which might well be much more generally relied upon than it is now for making and keeping the sentiment of America and the United Kingdom, each toward the other, more nearly what it should be. Lord Northcliffe found that most of the "knockings" of the American press, with respect to England, arise just now out of such subjects as the British debt, oil, Yap, the visit of the Japanese Crown Prince, discussion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, and education of the Japanese in flying by British aviators. Those topics are of current interest, and it is only natural that newspapers of the United States wishing to comment upon British activities should relate that comment to what is current. The trouble arises because, in many cases, the very newspapers that are prone to comment most freely either do not face the facts or else have a mistaken idea about them. Obviously there is too frequently a readiness to comment without taking the trouble to find out what the facts really are. Thus misunderstandings are fostered because those who write themselves misunderstand. Evidences of this sort of thing are discernible even amongst the newspapers that have no intention of being unfair to Great Britain. But newspapers are as human as the men and women who make them; and like those persons they sometimes speak from the basis of belief rather than knowledge.

More and better information is the corrective for this sort of thing. What editors and news-writers on both sides of the ocean need is simply a more enlarged and more intimate view. They require to be made to see, and to take into consideration, many things which, under the spell of their present limitations, they are passing by. One of the most obvious desiderata is that each group shall understand that the other is, after all, a sort of complement of itself. England fails in knowledge of some of the things which it holds most dear until it comprehends these things as having their wider expression in America. America stops short of understanding Americanism whenever it fails to understand how its distinguishing purposes and theories are simply the fuller growth of a tree that had its roots in English tradition and development. So Lord Northcliffe is eminently right when he says that "frankness and friendship go together," and adds that "no great reliance can be placed on any friendship based upon ignorance of the other's real character or upon concealment of facts. No one can doubt the righteousness of his judgment when he says that there will be no trouble between the United States and Great Britain if the two countries can only "get together" more. That, surely, is the greatest need. Just as the same traits, typical of the older elements in both peoples, tend to prevent volatility and emotional expression of all kinds, so in official, business, and social relations there is on both sides a certain chariness of approach. Perhaps it can hardly be done away with. If it be really a characteristic, it is likely to remain. But frank recognition of even such a thing as a trait of this kind, along with good-humored discussion of it, is surely the preventive for any ill effects.

Yet there is something more at stake in Anglo-American relations than good fellowship, or even peace. There is the common concern in that great current of human development which may be indicated, though not inclosed, by the term Puritanism. As England evolved the Puritan purpose, the United States exemplified the Puritan heritage. What there is, or has been, of value in this strain is primarily in the charge of these two peoples. Neither has all of it; each has had and still has it in part. And at present the Puritan civilization is being subjected to attack. In America, perhaps more obviously than in Britain, it is no longer commonly approved as a matter of course. More frequently than of yore it is being challenged. Often it is being opposed by innuendo and subtlety. Whether the attack is everywhere deliberate is at present difficult to say. But that it is actual is to be deduced from the nature and prevalence of newspaper utterances that give evidence of more premeditation than anything Lord Northcliffe has referred to as "pin-pricks." It is evident in some of the films that are being held before American eyes. Neither press nor films are friendly to Puritan civilization. And in the inadequacy, if not the purpose, of such a motion-picture as that which deals with a great movement for the religious independence of England simply and only in terms of the sensuality and profligacy of the monarch of that day, one cannot miss the underlying negation of Puritan values. Pictures, also, showing the English castles of a bygone period, apparently only for giving point to captions which insist that the power and culture of that era are long gone by, seem calculated with something else than a constructive purpose. Certainly they do not fairly represent the England which set the great forces of Puritanism in motion. As certainly, they do not fairly represent the true American sentiment about either that England or that movement. Not all of Puritanism is now indorsed or held up for laudation, either in England or in America. Yet any forces in America that seek to belittle or belittle the effi-

cacy of that Pilgrim covenant which is the essence of Puritanism in America, is as surely anti-American as it is anti-British. It should be so understood, on both sides of the Atlantic. So far as it requires to be overcome, or corrected, it is for America and the United Kingdom to meet the need by developing and maintaining their own truer and more intimate understanding.

Let there be, then, more of real frankness, expressed in better exchanges of all sorts, better news facilities in both directions, more frequent visitations whether of official or merely of a business and a social nature; a readier and more constant exchange of professors and students; more frequent conferences of social welfare promoters and industrialists; a more adequate understanding and more honest presentation of all the facts of prohibition. The two peoples cannot always hold one another at arm's length on such matters as these and still claim to be understanding one another. To get together, as Lord Northcliffe so well advises, means really to get together. An intimacy that brings understanding, without any of the familiarity that might breed contempt: that is the main thing. It would go far to keep pure and strong that stream of development which makes the relationship of America and England distinctive, and distinguishable, in the forward movement of the world's peoples.

Penal Reform in Great Britain

The prison reform bill which is being promoted in the British Parliament by the Howard League for Penal Reform is particularly welcome because of its comprehensive nature. If the measure, which at present labors under the rather formidable title of the "Probation, Certified Schools and Borstal Institutions Bill," succeeds in finding a place on the statute book without serious modifications, it will mark another and a very long step forward in the great work of prison reform. The establishment of places for the confinement of remand prisoners, entirely separate from the ordinary prisoners; the abrogation of the silence rule; the limitation of separate confinement; and the abolition of the strait-jacket and the ticket-of-leave system are some of the reforms aimed at.

The most far-reaching changes proposed in the measure are, however, those relating to the probation system. The Probation Act of 1907 conferred wide authority on the courts in the matter of dealing with offenders under the probation system, and, during the fourteen years or so the measure has been in operation, it has been productive of the most gratifying results. The administration of the act has, however, varied very much in different districts. Some areas are without any probation officers, whilst, in others, the number employed is so small that the whole purpose of the act is in danger of being defeated, inadequacy of control leading to an increase rather than a decrease in petty crimes. The new bill promoted by the Howard League seeks to make probation a national rather than a local obligation by the establishment of a national probation commission. In this way, disparities of administration would be done away with, and the whole probation system would be placed on a basis such as would insure its just development.

One of the chief arguments against the establishment of such a commission is likely to be the question of expense, and it is an argument which, especially at the present time, can be made very plausible. The cost of establishing and maintaining a commission to deal with the whole country would, of course, be very considerable. Nevertheless, the net cost would be very much less than might appear at a first glance. Just as the old argument that prohibition means a loss to the state, owing to loss of revenue, ignored the gain to the state resulting from closed prisons and asylums, to say nothing of increased efficiency, so the argument against the establishment of a national probation commission, on the score of expense, entirely loses sight of the enormous saving effected through the probation system in the matter of the upkeep of prisons and the maintenance of prisoners. Thus the net cost to the state of a prisoner in a local prison amounts to something like 24s. a week. If the man were on probation this much would be saved at once, whilst, with the help and encouragement extended to him by the probation officer he would, in all probability, find work and become self-supporting.

Probation, moreover, has been sufficiently long on trial to show that it eliminates, to a very large extent, the most deplorable phase of the present prison system, namely, recidivism. This is particularly noticeable in the juvenile cases. In a report, recently issued by the Board of Education, on juvenile delinquency, it was stated that, in one court where 558 children were charged in the course of a year, 209 were placed on probation. Of these, only 9 reappeared in court within the year. In another town, where only 5 per cent of the cases were placed on probation, and birching was freely resorted to, as many as 25 per cent appeared in court within two months, and no less than 80 per cent within two years. Very much the same state of affairs obtains where adults are concerned.

The Bolsheviks and Economic Failure

In view of the varying reports which, for months and even years past, have been coming out of Russia as to the success or failure of the Bolshevik régime in the industrial field, the clear statement on the matter given, some time ago, in the Moscow "Pravda" by a leading Bolshevik economist is as welcome as it is enlightening. If this statement, a translation of which appeared recently in the columns of *The Christian Science Monitor*, had been favorable, it might have been justly viewed with suspicion as simply another effort on the part of Moscow to create a good impression at home and abroad. The article, however, is the reverse of favorable, and, whilst betraying no lack of faith in the Bolshevik method, if inexorably applied, admits that, up to the present, the failure of the system has been simply grotesque. Everywhere, the writer declares, there is a complete absence of bookkeeping and consequently of a plan of work, of precise information as to conditions, the supply of raw material on hand, goods

in stock, and so forth, "though, of course, everywhere there are control-accounting departments with enormous staffs." The writer then goes on to say that this state of affairs is so typical that, in drawing up a report on any industry it is only necessary to change the names of persons and commodities, for the main body of each report would be the same in every case.

The most serious aspect of the situation is undoubtedly the fact that it is not due to the failure of a genuine effort. "Involuntarily, the thought comes to one," this Bolshevik economist declares, "that bureaucratic and red-tape methods, for which our institutions are becoming so notorious, are deliberately developed, in order to give the appearance of activity and not reveal that the whole apparatus is working to absolutely no purpose."

When it comes to accounting for such manifest failure, the writer, as has been said, does not attribute it to any fault in the system, but to the fact that the entire apparatus is really in the hands of bourgeois and petty bourgeois elements, "the class enemies of Bolshevism, usually definitely hostile, or, at best, entirely indifferent to our work." For this reason he sees that any effort to increase production will be futile until the economic apparatus has been "purged," until the country is thoroughly organized to repel and repress "the economic counter-revolution" which he declares is at present in progress. The method advocated for attaining this purgation, or, at any rate, for securing utter submission to authority, is certainly instructive. Until a sufficient number of "red specialists" are obtainable, the bourgeois specialist must be made to work, and this compulsion must ultimately be extended to every worker. "When our economic apparatus will be working as a military machine works, when each Soviet worker, whether specialist or party comrade, will be responsible for his work as a military worker is responsible, when for every omission there will be the same penalty which is used in military matters, in a word, when all Soviet workers will feel hanging over them the businesslike hand of the workmen peasants' authority, then, and then only, will our successes on the economic front equal those which we have had on the war front." The picture is one which may well be commended to the consideration of all who have any doubts as to what Bolshevism really is or means.

Mexico's Remedy for Radicalism

A DANISH professor of political economy, Dr. Ales C. Comsen, who has made a somewhat extended study of economic and social conditions in Mexico, seems to have become convinced that President Obregon has found a method of dealing with extreme radicalism which recommends itself to the world. There is no denying the fact that, if conditions in Mexico were as Dr. Comsen claims, prompt and effective measures were required. The propaganda of radicalism had been spread broadcast for many months before General Obregon came to the presidency. Unrest and dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. So insistent had the followers of Socialist and Bolshevik leaders become that it was openly hinted that the Obregon régime was in danger of being overthrown by the very elements which had combined to aid the banishment of President Carranza.

Whatever weakness the disciples of reaction may claim to find in the methods employed in Mexico, it must be said of the plan adopted that it has proved itself sufficient, at least for the time being. The exceptional condition existing was that workmen who were employed had been induced by the agitators to strike in an effort to force the demand that those unemployed should be given work. In many of the principal industrial states and communities vast numbers of persons were idle, some because they had joined in revolutions, successful or otherwise, and some because of the closing down of industries made non-productive by those same revolutions.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the remedy found and employed was that of giving agitators and their followers all they asked, and more, but without the state surrendering an iota of lawful control and supervision. Perhaps it is not an idealized form of Socialism, or Bolshevism, or any other form of radicalism, to supply unlimited self-employment to the masses at wages as high as or even higher than the agents of the malcontents dared to demand. But that is just what, according to Dr. Comsen, Mexico has done and is doing. True, the spectacular settings which the ultra-radicals propose, possibly for stage effects and as a convenient disguise, sometimes, for their own shortcomings or lapses, are lacking, but the result would appear to be a somewhat sane and safe form of Communism, if that is any gratification to those who demand it. Theoretically, at least, a free people, such as the people of Mexico claim to be, have a right to employ themselves at any rate of wages they may desire to pay. This right appears to have been conceded to them by the officials who have been regularly invested with the federal powers. As an effect those formerly unemployed are now engaged upon public works, such as the improvement of ports, the construction of highways, and the rehabilitation of the government-owned railroads. This cooperative plan has been extended to native manufacturers and distributors of necessary commodities, always in a well-directed effort to place them upon a peace footing.

The Circular Letters of Publishers

IN THE United States, graduates of some of the most efficient college courses in English composition are now using their talents in the production, not of short stories or novels, but of the clever circulars with which publishers besiege the newspapers, or anyone, who can conceivably help to stimulate the book trade. These competent young writers are certainly showing in their literary efforts what Keats called a "fine excess," or at least an excess, whether or not it be "fine." Don Marquis or some one else, ought to write a treatise on this contemporary species of composition. The press agents for books and authors have been laughing at somewhat

less than those for popular actresses and actors, but nowadays they are getting to be almost equally entertaining. They have been, on the whole, a self-effacing, quietly industrious lot of people, with keen discernment of advertising possibilities. In their gentle daring they have doubtless been influenced considerably, whether they are aware of it or not, by the successes of press agents for the circus and the "movies."

How many readers by their own firesides realize that the little paragraphs of gossip about books and authors that fill the corners of the local papers are often clipped verbatim from publishers' mimeographed or printed sheets of announcements? Yet such is the case. It was not an enterprising reporter who ferreted out those items about the necklace that was hidden in San Francisco's Chinatown, and was found just in time for the popular Mr. Blank to write a romance about it, nor did such a one discover the lecture-room in the University of Paris that has recently been named after the solid scholar who has written a very solid book indeed. Such information comes from publicity agents, who are really as versatile in their way as the modern journalists themselves.

There are various types of these circular letters from the publishers. Some are addressed frankly to the literary editors for their information; but most of them are prepared in the furtive hope that the editors will find the very phrasing in them exactly what is best suited for newspaper readers generally. In fact such a circular letter is often built on the unit plan, so arranged that each paragraph in it is complete and quotable in itself without reference to the rest. Each paragraph of this sort necessarily includes somewhere the unobtrusive phrase "recently published by Messrs. So-and-So," for that is the whole point of the item. There is a kindly motive behind this method of publicity. The publicity writers simply wish to be of service by providing ready-made phrases for busy editors. Yet the self-respecting editor, who desires his publication to have a tone of its own, will certainly not be inclined to indulge in this sort of thing. Though he may be glad to have the information that these circular letters give, he will often desire to adapt it to his own purposes, or merely to use it as a part of the background from which his literary page emerges.

The fact is that in book notes, as anywhere else, the public should not be reading advertising matter when it thinks it is reading news. The publicity given to any book in the articles or a literary page should be essentially from a different point of view from that of the publishers themselves. The newspaper is, on its book page as elsewhere, the disinterested observer rather than the professional promoter. Thus the anecdotes of human interest about books and authors may be welcome to the editor, and he may even pass some of them on to his readers, but unless he is very lazy indeed he will not fill his columns with what he gets out of the dozens of clever circulars that come to his desk every day.

Editorial Notes

THE caricaturist in Continental Europe has long since returned to that familiar cynical vein which sees little good in men and things outside of national boundaries. It is astonishing how far Holland in this respect has regressed since Raemaeker's trenchant cartoons on the war roused the ire of the implicated German war lord. Even in Poland, which might be considered to owe a large measure of gratitude to the Allies, the cartoonist persists in depicting John Bull as a sly rogue ready to do anything to turn an honest or dishonest penny. The "Wahre Jacob" of Stuttgart and the "Simplicissimus" of Munich outvie one another in mordant irony, without much relation to truth, at the expense of the Allies. But what an immunity the war has brought for both John Bull and Jonathan at the hands of the French or Belgian cartoonist! The astonishing change needs to be seen to be believed.

FEMININE logic and directness are an increasing factor in government in the United States, and the advent of the women voters promises to give the men something to think about. Just now, in Boston, the Mayor has asked the City Council for an appropriation of \$50,000 to fight the electric lighting company, which is charged with asking too high a rate for its service. The male voters accept this procedure as a matter of course. The women voters, however, express their view, somewhat like this. "Why should the city have to pay \$50,000 to prove that the electric lighting company is charging too much, especially since the city gives to the company the privilege of using the streets and a practical monopoly of selling electricity to the people? Why should not the company show cause why it should not reduce its price? If we have a Public Utilities Commission that grants the company permission to increase its rates, why should not that same commission decide, by a reverse process, that rates ought to be reduced?" Some day, no doubt, such questions will be asked in a voice loud enough to be, at least, embarrassing.

A LONDON musical critic, after sitting through a Queen's Hall concert under the direction of what he termed a "conductor of the post-war period," soliloquizes thus: "What more natural, once noises have been accepted as part of music, than gradually to eliminate the music and let the noises take its place?" He then goes on to describe one of the pieces played at the concert as "chiefly drums and things, with splatters on the trumpet, bangs on the piano and groans on the trombone." Of course, the difficulty is that all noises are nowadays graded up to a loud pitch. How could the ordinary city-dweller, accustomed to being bombarded all day long by a chorus of strident, discordant, raucous motor horns, be expected to enter a peaceful concert hall and appreciate a Haydn symphony, for example? Perhaps he could scarcely be expected to be conscious of any sound at all.

"BANZAI!" shouts the politician who put through the Japanese naval program which is to be completed in 1927, and cost 200,000,000 yen. Not so with that peasant at work in the field who knows that he must pay the bill, and wonders to what purpose.